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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞We insert, under the head of "nullification and so forth," a strange letter from gen. Hamilton, of South Carolina, and certain rough remarks of the Washington "Globe" upon it—as matters of curiosity only, proper for record, and in the manner presented to us, except that we have italicised the words in the "Globe," as to the "*unconstitutional protection*" of coarse woollens, and cottons and "*cash duties*," with what is said about the triumph of president *Jackson* "OVER THE AMERICAN SYSTEM IN ALL ITS PARTS." These are queer things; and, if the "collar" is truly marked—may be worthy of future comment. The *temper* of the general's letter, and the charity of the "Globe's" remarks, can hardly be sufficiently admired.

THE CHOLERA.

But four cases of this disease occurred at Pittsburgh, from the 17th to the 23d ultimo.

The cholera had nearly disappeared from the western part of the state of Louisiana. At New Orleans it had entirely disappeared, and that city is represented as healthy. The mortality amongst the slaves in Louisiana must have been immense. The Richmond Compiler states, that on the estate of general Wade Hampton, a little above N. Orleans, on the Mississippi, out of 1,500 slaves, more than 700 had died.

The various papers received by the late mail from Kentucky, give the gratifying intelligence that the cholera has greatly abated through the state, and in many of the towns where it had raged severely, it had entirely ceased. In some sections it had left the towns but had extended its ravages into the country.

Two cases and one death of cholera have occurred at Knoxville, Tennessee.

At Columbus, Ohio, seven deaths had occurred from cholera, and the disease prevails in several other towns in that state.

At Charleston, Va. but one case had occurred for several days.

A note from Kanawha Salines, Kanawha county, Va. reports 26 cases as having occurred there between the 9th and 16th ult. Most of the new cases are represented as mild and much more manageable than before.

The board of health of Pittsburgh under date of the 23d ult. report six more deaths from cholera, within the week immediately preceding, being forty-eight in all since the 11th of June, the date of its first appearance.

It appears from letters subsequently received from Princeton, New Jersey, that the reported appearance of cholera in that city was premature. The physician who, at first pronounced the case, which gave rise to the alarm, "a case of malignant cholera," now considers it "an aggravated case of cholera morbus."

A gentleman of Salem, Indiana, writes to his friend at Cincinnati that from the 1st to the 12th of July the cholera had carried off 60 of their citizens out of a population of 600.

RELIGIOUS NEWSPAPERS, AND CONTROVERSIES. We have "fallen upon evil times." Indeed, it would almost seem that a return to the "days of fire and faggot" might be speedily looked for—if the secular power could be rendered subservient to the propagation and "glorious progress" of some of the leading *Christian* sects. Concerning such quarrels, (which then existed as now though with a better excuse than at present), *Franklin*, about sixty years ago, said in a private letter to a friend:—

"When theologians or religious people quarrel about religion, each party abuses the other; the profane and the infidel believe both sides, and enjoy the fray; the reputation of religion in general suffers, and its enemies are ready to say, not what was said in the primitive times, *behold how these Christians love one another*, but, *mark how these Christians* HATE *one another!*"

And when we refer to certain newspapers in which "the drum ecclesiastic" is most loudly and wickedly beaten—with rub-a-dub here, and rub-a-dub there—it may well be said—"*mark how these Christians hate one another.*"

There have been many regular *set-tos* between wrangling priests—whose zeal was manifestly greater "to floor" their antagonists—and, by cart-loads of Latin and Greek and Hebrew, "with" or "without points," send each other into the safe and fast keeping of "the prince of devils," and gather laurels for themselves—outrageously and indecently inconsistent with the sublime principles of that religion which teaches meekness and forbearance and "peace and good will to all men." And even the 4th of July—a day which of all others should be kept free from such controversies, and mainly because that perfect rights of conscience were established by the Declaration of Independence, has been used for the purpose of forwarding sectarian or particular religious views, and the progress of one of the "churches" has been toasted on this day! At Salem, (Mass.) a "reverend gentlemen," invited to address the people in honor of the anniversary, thumped-and thundered against Sunday mails; and at Boston, at a large dinner party, the increasing power, or numbers, of the Roman Catholic church in the United States, was several times greeted at the "festive board!" Such things are not only in "bad taste"—they are *decidedly mischievous*, and should promptly obtain the most decided marks of public reproach, contempt and scorn.

We "owe no subscription" to the rules of faith of any party of religionists—for we cannot receive the whole dogmas of any one; but we agree in *practice* with the good people of all, who "do justice, love mercy and walk humbly." And it always delights us to witness, or be informed of, such instances of co-operating goodness, as is found in the Baltimore infirmary, where our valuable and valued friend, *Solomon Etting*, esq. the governor of that institution and a "Jew," has a charge over the "Sisters of Charity," devoted to administer to the wants and relieve the pains of the sick and wounded and sore. No one who is acquainted with the persons just alluded to can, for an instant, suppose that "Jew or Gentile," "bond or free," is regarded in the fatherly or sister-like kindness and care with which patients are attended—or that between the two, so different in matters of faith, there is any difference in *doing* what the "*law* and the *gospel*" enjoins on both.

The wonderful increase of Roman Catholics in the U. States, within a few years past, seems to have much alarmed some other sects of professors. But these ought rather to imitate the zeal and industry of the Roman Catholics in performing what they believe is a duty, than "utter thunders" at them which fall harmless. And on the other hand, the lofty *exclusiveness* which we sometimes see proclaimed by the Roman Catholics, is merely calculated to provoke enmities among the people, and render cause for saying "mark how these Christians hate one another"—and alas! with strict justice.

We read that "the harvest truly is great, but the laborers few." Every "church," more or less, has adopted certain "articles of faith" which are regarded by its thorough-going members as *essentials*; but if all these "essentials" were collected together and made into one book, a *Chinese* philosopher would, probably, regard the Christian religion, (as set forth in these utterly opposing dogmas), as a much more confused mass of matter than that of the various sects which abound in his own land; and, perhaps, also claim, in his own behalf, the fact,—that a far greater number of the inhabitants of the world are of *his* own general way of thinking. And yet on the important point of shewing the duty which man owes to the CREATOR by rendering kindness to his creatures,—the followers of MOSES or of JESUS—of Confucius or Mahomet, or even those who regard the person of the Grand Lama as the invisible evidence of GOD—would

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all agree. In matters of faith, every man has an unquestionable right to judge for himself, when determining what particular sect approaches the nearest to the dictates of his own conscience—but it is required of all men, that, using this great and glorious liberty for themselves, they should not interfere with or abuse others for doing the same thing. It shews a spirit which is in *malignant* opposition to the charity of the gospel; and in the beautiful parable of the "good Samaritan," and in numerous other instances, it pleased the Great Teacher, to shew that professions, without works of benevolence, were utterly vain. The Gentile, who poured oil and wine into the wounds of the man who had been beset with thieves, was preferred to the priest-capped Levite, who would have suffered a fellow man to perish by the way-side. The *dignified* professor—one who had a legal right to enter the temple and render mouth-worship there—saying "stand aside, for I am holier than thou," was shewn to have no religion in his soul—whereas the other, who might have been hacked into pieces had he penetrated even the "outer veil," was held up as an example for the followers of the "Meek and Lowly."

It is not often that we speak of such subjects—and for the reason that it is hardly possible to refer to the tenets or conduct of a religious sect, without finding a thousand pens ready "to leap from" their ink-stands, blackened with all the fury of partizan zeal, and sharpened by the common "danger of the craft;" and the most insolent remarks uttered, in the most general terms, are discovered to have some *direct* application to persons or things which never entered the mind of the writer of them—but we would encourage a greater degree of liberality, and a closer observance of what we quaintly call the 12th commandment—"Let every one mind his own business." Our business, "as we understand it," is to enforce the 11th commandment—"Love one another." And we do think that deeds, and not words—the offerings of the heart, rather than of bulls or of rams, or any other outward ceremony or sacrifice, will find acceptance hereafter: when the dust of all men shall be mingled in a common mass of matter—autocrats and emperors, popes and archbishops shall return to the earth as they were, with the wild Arabs of the desert, and the filthy Hottentots of southern Africa—and "all without distinction lie." But we have been disgusted with the foul and malicious things which we have seen published in too many of the *religious* newspapers, and would enter an humble, but earnest, protest against them all, saying "Let there be peace between you."

"Bulls and bears." It is not long since that speculations in stocks assumed the shape of an *organized* business, in any part of the United States—though allied gangs of "black legs," and other sharpers, including counterfeiters of bank notes, were well known to exist—for nearly all, if not all, of the dealings in stocks resulted in *actual* sales and *actual* purchases made, as persons wished to change the condition of their capital, or as they supposed that prices would *honestly* advance or decline—as individuals sell, or purchase, flour, cotton, tobacco, &c. in *their* prospects of the future state of the actual market. And even yet it will not be easy for sober-minded Americans clearly to apprehend, that persons holding a respectable rank in society, make a regular business of *gambling* in the stocks, on the same principle that persons bet 100 or 1,000 dollars on the turn of a card, the cast of a die, or a foot-race between a pair of cockroaches! With this difference, however—that the "black-leg," in the gambling houses, proper, or "hells" as they are called in London and Paris and other places—perhaps, more fairly takes the chances of the play, than the stock-jobber on 'change, and may be a less closely-calculating knave—for the stock-jobber may have more influence on the game which *he* is playing than the "black-leg." Instance the vile and base *procurement*, at New York, of a certain message of president *Jackson* concerning the bank of the United States, before it was laid before *congress*, and the heavy stock transactions which followed that disgusting proceeding—a proceeding which, even in stock-jobbing London, would have consigned the authors of it, with the actors in it, to public execration and universal contempt. It was for less than this, that the banner of lord *Cochrane* was torn from the wall, and trampled under foot, and he, himself, cast out of the company of honorable men. This gross fraud has never been explained. The *president* is, as he must be, acquitted of all previous knowledge of the matter; but many think that the grossness of it, and the *treachery* of some in whom he had confided, ought to have caused a strict examination into the facts, as well as a severe and public exposure of all the persons engaged in it.

The fact is that such a body of dealers in stocks as we have described, is in full operation—and to these men may be fairly ascribed the chief part of the clamor and falsehood which has been latterly circulated concerning the bank—*for the aliment of the stock-jobber is in agitating the price of the stock*, resting upon his more perfect knowledge of business, (as the professed gambler does upon *his* knowledge of the cards), to turn such agitations to his own advantage. So the buzzard, at a "giddy height," smells a putrid carcass, to feed on.

We have "bulls and bears" as well on 'change at New York, as on 'change at London—a class of persons who have adopted not only the *cockney* terms, but also the cockney rules, for doing "business." They had better have called themselves the *swindlers* and the *swindled*—and then we Americans would have understood them without the necessity *of referring to an English slang* dictionary.

In making these general remarks, we do not wish to be thought as denouncing *every* such dealer in stocks for a deliberate gambler, or desperate knave. We hope that some exceptions may be found among them. But the ordinary manner, and leading motives on which this *business* is conducted, we think, well deserves, the general character which we have given to it. There is a saying that "speculation is the life of business." It may be so—though we have never practised it in any manner whatever. But if speculation in *substantial* things—such as flour and cotton, "gives life to business"—it is no argument in favor of those processes concerning [*not in*] the stocks that we have spoken of—any more than it would be to apply it to foot-races of cockroaches, as suggested above—for the whole business of stock-jobbing does not add one cent to the earnings of the country; whereas speculations in flour or cotton, by encouraging or *compelling* enterprise, *may* add to the quantity, or increase the general market for those substantial commodities; and thus a benefit will accrue to the growers of wheat or of cotton—and the circulation of money, which is "the life of business," be rendered more rapid as well as more extensive—resulting in new and substantial investments, to be further used in new creations of value. But dealings in the stocks have no *substantiality* in them. Persons who do not hold a single share contract for the delivery of thousands—and those with whom such contracts are made, offer fresh contracts—without the transfer of a single share of stock, except in some extraordinary case, where the shares contracted for are *demanded*. It is not possible to believe that there is any *public good* in such transactions—or that they furnish a fitting employment for intelligent men. Let every circumstance be pleaded in their favor that may—it is neither more nor less than sheer gambling.

We have been led to these observations by the facts stated in the following paragraph—which we cut out of a Philadelphia paper a considerable time ago, and have just found in one of our collections of scraps; and, with its insertion, we shall conclude our remarks for the present.

Bulls and bears. These terms, so common among stockholders, and so well understood by them, frequently puzzle the uninitiated of the community not a little. They originated in the London stock exchange, where stock-jobbing is carried on to a greater extent than in any city in the world, and where a large majority of the transactions have no reference to investments, being made altogether on time, and the difference paid on settling day. Bulls are buyers, and bears sellers. In New York, where they endeavor to copy England as much as possible, and especially London, a large trade of the same nature is carried on, especially in United States bank stock. A great strife has prevailed for the last two or three weeks between the two belligerent parties, the bulls and the bears, the latter struggling to the utmost to

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keep the stock down, as they have large, and still have larger deliveries to make at prices *considerably below* the selling rates. The bulls have nothing to do but to watch the manœuvres of their adversaries, as the stock continues to rise, in despite of all their efforts to cheapen it. But the worst of all is, that the bulls refuse to settle at the difference, but demand the stock, which requires the bears to make bona fide purchases, and which they must do of the bulls, who keep advancing on them, or send here, as they have done, though without much success.

We are and we are not. We are sorry to see it mentioned, by a Washington letter writer, that a distinguished officer of the navy was, sometime since, engaged in speculating in the stock of the bank of the United States, and as if in full communion with the *herd* engaged in that business—but we are not sorry to learn that he probably sustained a loss of five thousand dollars by thus wandering out of his proper course.

Banking in New York! We have a full and long statement of certain things which happened in taking, or assigning the stock of the "Seventh ward bank," in New York, and enough, indeed, of "bargain, intrigue, corruption and management!" We have not room for the details. The great principle of the *politicians* of this state —that the "spoils belong to the victors," were never more completely manifested than on the present occasion, as the following brief notices will shew:

The number of shares applied for in the 7th ward, was	13,170
Do. awarded	3,710
Refused	9,460

The capital of this bank was to be only $500,000—but it seems that more than 6,000,000 were subscribed, a "glorious speculation!"

Now, of the 3,710 shares assigned to the 7th ward, it appears that the *four bank commissioners*, ("providing for their own families"), first awarded 1,135 shares to *themselves*, their *fathers* and *brothers*, *sons-in-law* and *brothers in-law* and *mothers-in-law*, and JOURNEYMEN—yet generously leaving 2,575 for other persons, or more than two-thirds of the whole!

Well—the 2,575 shares were thus disposed of—

To *public officers*—of the United States or state or city of New York	1,640
To *members of the common council*	230
To *inspectors of the ward elections*—(3 persons)	115
To *members of the assembly*	550
	2,535
To THE PUBLIC!!!	40
	2,575

"*O, heu—jam satis!*"

An application is to be made to the legislature for the repeal of the charter of this bank—but is the "management" about it more flagrant than in other cases, since the organization of that grand machine, the "SAFETY FUND?"

There was, however, one redeeming feature in the conduct of the commissioners. They did not knowingly, it seems, award one share to the brokers. But still we must say that the right to exclude them, as a body, is rather questionable!

Price! The price of cotton is rapidly rising. We suppose that the south will not ascribe this to the arrangement about the tariff, seeing it does not go into effect until the end of the present year—and, for several years, will not have any material effect on our present manufactures of cotton. But coffee, has also risen, though imported duty free! What will the "philosophers" say to these things? They are "*botherers*," whichever way they are turned—"stumbling blocks" to the "wise," but easily understood by *practical men*.

The revenue. According to the data which have been furnished by the returns of revenue accrued at some of the principal ports during the first half of the present year, there seems to be a diminution of about *one-third* as compared with the revenue which accrued during the the same period in 1832. This is owing to the repeal or reduction of duties under the new acts of congress, and not to any falling off in the amount of importations. But notwithstanding the diminution of duties *accruing* the present year, it would not be surprising if the actual *receipts* should be equal to those of 1833. For, in the first place, a considerable part of the duties which *accrued* in 1832 are *payable* the present year; and in the second place, the introduction of the cash duties and short credits under the new laws, will throw a larger amount of *payments* in the present year than of right belongs to it. The receipts last year, from customs, were $24,224,441 77. The expenses of government will not exceed $14,000,000. Consequently, if the receipts of the present year shall equal those of 1832, there will be a surplus of more than $10,000,000, which, added to the balance in the treasury at the commencement of the year, $4,502,914 45, and $4,000,000 from public lands and other sources, will give a total surplus of more than $18,000,000. Deduct $7,001,698 83, the amount of the national debt at the beginning of the year, and there will be a clear balance of about $11,000,000, which congress will not know what to do with. If we had the control of Uncle Sam's purse-strings, we would, with the consent of the southern states, apply this sum to the gradual extinction of slavery. Next year the actual receipts from customs will not probably exceed $15,000,000 or $16,000,000.

Cour. & Enq.

[We shall see—"nous verrons!" how nearly these calculations will be realized. There are some "odds and ends" which, we think, have not been brought into the account.]

Puff—puff—puff. Flaming handbills are stuck up, says the N. York Gazette, about our streets, offering to teach fifty-two (!) branches of education in a year, at thirty-eight cents each branch. We saw one under which some wag had written:—"Them as larns manners, twopence more."

☞It would not be venturing much to say, that the handbills alluded to were issued by modest *foreigners*, just imported or *exported*, as the case may be, and who have had interest, or impudence, enough to fill many newspapers with daily puffs. One fellow teaches reading, perfectly, in 12 lessons, to persons who just know the difference between A and Z: another grammar, critically, in 7½ lessons: others writing, in 6¼ a 7 lessons; another painting in 5½ lessons: and many teach—that "fools and their money are soon parted."

Lost mail found. We learn from the post office in this city, that the mail from New Brunswick, (New Jersey), which has been missing for two or three weeks, and for which a reward was offered, was received at our post office by the southern mail this morning. It appears from the post bill that this mail had been received at the post office in Cincinnati, (Ohio), whence it was sent to the post office of this city where it should have arrived on the 6th ult!! It is fortunate that this mail has been found, as it exonerates several pesons from unjust suspicions. We are informed that a considerable sum of money has also been saved; that one letter contained $700, and others checks, &c. to the amount of more than $2,000. [*N. Y. Post.*

Liberia. There are good accounts from Liberia.—Those who expected that a prosperous colony would be built up at once—were ignorant of the history of every state in this union. All such establishments require much nursing, as well as energy of mind, and strength of body—with considerable time—and the pioneers are always the greatest sufferers; but now the colony appears to be established—and its inhabitants have become sufficiently acquainted with the soil and climate, *as well as with one another*, to make rapid improvements of their condition, and make daily accessions of strength.

Two of the principal, (colored) officers of the colony, Messrs. Williams and Roberts, lately addressed a large meeting at Boston, in aid of the colonization society—when the following facts appeared—

The population of Liberia is between three and four thousand, distributed in seven settlements along the coast and in the interior of the colony. Its territorial extent

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is from one hundred and fifty to two hundred miles in length along the coast, and about fifty in breadth. It contains one thousand houses, four schools and six churches. The most friendly relations subsist with the surrounding native tribes, many of which have placed themselves under its protection, and submitted to its laws.

Mr. Williams, who is lieut. governor of the colony stated that when he first arrived at Liberia, it was nearly a wilderness. There were but a few inhabitants, and these furnished with nothing but miserable huts for habitations. They were surrounded with enemies on every side, among the native tribes—and by the more infernal foe, the slave trader. Slave factories were numerous along the coast, and one was located within a few miles of Monrovia. Yet he felt that there he would enjoy the privileges of a freeman, and he determined to adopt it as his home. He accordingly returned to America for his family, with whom he soon after established himself in Liberia. He drew a brief but striking sketch of the condition of the country then, when they were obliged to sleep on their arms, with the fearful anticipation of midnight massacre, and rejoiced when the morning sun beamed upon the unbroken slumber even of infancy. The slavers were abroad on every side, and even in the harbor of Monrovia, several slave ships were often at anchor at once. Yet in this feeble and perilous condition they resolved upon the bold attempt of storming the slave factory in their neighborhood. In the white man's land, such an exploit might have been called chivalrous. Mr. Williams headed the party, and the enterprise was completely successful. The fort was taken by storm, and a large number of imprisoned slaves liberated. Mr. Williams contrasted those times with the present situation of the country—with a population increased thirty fold, at peace with, and themselves the protectors of the surrounding native tribes, enjoying the means of moral and literary improvement, and possessing all the comforts of life. He gave a favorable account of the morals of the colonists. During all his residence in the colony, he had not seen more than two or three residents drunk, and had heard more profaneness since he left home a few weeks ago, than during the whole period of his abode there.

Mr. Roberts confirmed the statements of Mr. W. concerning the condition of the colony. Ten thousand natives of the adjoining tribes were under its protection and laws, and it had friendly intercourse and communication with more than one hundred thousand in the interior. The commerce was considerable and increasing. The exports of the last year amounted to $70,000, and those of the present year would probably be more than $100,000. The slave traffic had been completely abolished He repelled, as totally untrue, the charge, which has been circulated in this country, that the colonists connived at the traffic, and even furnished the traders with slaves. He said that a slave ship had not been seen in the harbor of Monrovia for many a year. They dare not cast anchor in its waters. Nor is there a slave factory within one hundred and fifty miles of the colony on either side. To that extent the traffic is completely abolished.

The colony, he said, is prosperous and increasing, and the day is not far distant, when the flag of Liberia will wave in the harbors of America and England. Then policy, if not justice, will persuade America and England to respect us.

Mr. Stuart's tour. A certain Mr. Stuart has made a book called "*Three years in America.*" It very much differs from other *manufactures* about us and our country. Mr. S. evidently meant to be honest—and to speak of things as they were, or, at least, as they appeared to him.

We meet with the following notice of the book alluded to—

Mr. Stuart did not see a beggar in Boston, or a person that was not well dressed. His observation just comes contemporaneously before the public with a paragraph in the country newspapers, which tells us that at Old Boston, in Old England, where the population amounts to 13,000 upwards of 5,000 are paupers in the receipt of parish pay.

☞It should have been added, however—that, though there are no "beggars" in our Boston, there are a few "paupers"—perhaps, to the amount of the half of one per cent. of the whole population, regard being had to natives of all New England.

Lotteries in this country. It appears from the statements collected in Mr. Gordon's able discourse, that although the lottery trade is prohibited by the laws of this state, the yearly traffic in Boston alone, probably amounts to more than a million of dollars; and that, 25 per cent. being allowed for commission, the profits may be rated at $250,000, which, divided among 50 dealers in this city, makes a yearly income of $5,000 to each. It is believed that the business is so systematically arranged, that the city is divided into districts, and persons appointed in each, to board vessels just arrived, visit certain bar-rooms, cellars and other resorts, and contrive means generally for the good of *the trade.*

In the city of New York, according to the presentment of a grand jury, made Nov. 12, 1830, the number of lotteries drawn during the year previous was 52—with 1,857,000 tickets, amounting at the scheme price, to *nine millions two hundred and seventy thousand dollars.*

But, says Mr. G. to ascertain, as near as may be, the amount of tickets sold in various states, the best data, that can be easily obtained, are furnished by the number of schemes drawn in a year in each state, and the value of them. We presume the following statement may be relied upon as very nearly correct, in regard to the lotteries authorised by the following states, in 1832:

States authorising lotteries.	*No. of classes.*	*Am't of tickets at scheme prices.*
New York,	80	$14,387,801
Virginia,	72	10,920,166
Connecticut,	88	8,332,583
Rhode Island,	68	7,837,621
Pennsylvania,	26	5,313,056
Delaware and N. Carolina, (joint grants)	37	3,462,900
Maryland,	18	2,212,540
Delaware,	32	670,263
Aggregate in 9 states,	420	$53,136,930

In addition to this amount, Maine has two lotteries, and several of the southern states have others. Rhode Island granted one of 52 classes last month, which will tax the community several millions. But independently of these, the sum above named, with the addition of 25 per cent. brokerage, makes an amount of *sixty-six millions four hundred and twenty thousand dollars!*—that is, of five times the sum of the annual expenses of the American government, and of nearly three times the whole yearly revenue! [*Boston Mer. Jour.*

Friends' trial in Trenton, N. J. The court of errors and appeals—composed of the governor and members of council, one from each county in the state—convened yesterday, and organized for business, the cause for argument being the important case between the two parts of the society of Friends commonly called Orthodox and Hicksites, involving the right to the possession of certain property. In consequence of the absence of George Wood, one of the counsel for the Orthodox, the court adjourned over to this morning; when all the members of the court appeared, except two—Mr. Board, of Bergen, and Mr. Carter, of Warren county. The cause was then opened by Garrett D. Wall, who read the pleadings filed in the case, on the part of the Hicksites. He was followed by George Wood, who read those filed on the part of the Orthodox, which occupied the court nearly two hours. He was followed by S. L. Southard, who read the interpleadings on the part of the Hicksites.

The members of the court, with the governor, sitting in this case, are—Dr. Clowson, vice president of council, of Salem; judge Wood, of Morris; Peter I. Clark, of Hunterdon; I. Townsend, of Cape May; James S. Green, of Somerset; Daniel Holmes, of Monmouth; Wm. Champion, of Burlington; Wm. Merkle, of Sussex and I. T. McDowell, of Middlesex: two members being absent; and two—J. Kaighn, of Gloucester, and I. H. Williamson, of Essex—being ineligible to a seat in this suit, the first being a member of the society of Friends, and the last being one of the counsel for the Orthodox. There is no member of council from Cumberland besides the governor, who was elected to council, and afterwards appointed governor.

It is yet uncertain when the regular summing up of th[e] pleadings of the counsel will commence. If the readi[ng]

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of evidence, which is very voluminous, is dispensed with, it will probably be opened by G. D. Wall, on the part of the Hicksites, this afternoon, or to-morrow morning, He will be followed by George Wood and the hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, on the part of the Orthodox; and the whole will be closed by the hon. S. L. Southard, on the part of the Hicksites.

Great interest is felt, both on account of the importance of the trial and the very high standing and talents of the counsel, on both sides of the question. In addition to the above named gentlemen, who will take part in the argument, I. H. Williamson assists in preparing and arranging the case on the part of the Orthodox. The court meets regularly at 9, A. M. and 3, P. M. sitting six hours each day. The secretary of the court, judge Westcoat, has taken pains to have the supreme court room fitted up in a very convenient manner for the occasion. This room is very large and airy, and capable of containing a large number of spectators; although numbers are now here from Philadelphia and the adjoining counties, yet hundreds more might be accommodated without inconvenience. [*Philada. Gaz. July* 17.

Mr. Randolph's will. We understand that Mr. Randolph's papers have been ransacked, and that no will of a later date has been found. The public curiosity has been so much excited upon this subject, that we may be excused for noticing the present state of the facts, as we understand them.

Judge Leigh is said to have in his possession, two wills in Mr. R's hand writing—the 1st is dated in January, 1822; the 2d in March, 1832.

The 1st directs his slaves to be manumitted, and makes provisions for their maintenance, and we believe, removal, under the superintendence of bishop Meade, and of Francis S. Key, esq.—and bequeathes the residuum of his estate to judge Leigh. This will is said to have been subsequently "cancelled" by Mr. R. and his signature to have been cut out.

The 2d will makes no provision for the manumission of his slaves—and its principal legacies are, 1. $10,000 to judge Henry St. G. Tucker. 2. $10,000 to judge Leigh. 3. $5,000 to John Randolph Leigh, a young son of judge L. 4. Gascoigne and a filly and some plate to Mr. John Wickham. 5. Two fillies and a pair of candlesticks to Mr. Macon. 6. His carriage and horses, and some French plate, to Dr. Brockenbrough—and the residue of his estate to the eldest son of his niece, Mrs. Bryant, of Gloucester, a daughter of judge Coalter—with the reversion, in case of the death of the boy, about 20 months old, without heir, to the eldest son of judge H. St. G. Tucker—and in case of *his* death, to the judge's next son, &c. &c.

This last testament will probably be offered for probate to the next Charlotte court. It may perhaps be contested by the trustees for the slaves, upon the ground that the first will may be good—or, it may perhaps be contested by other parties, upon the ground, that neither of the wills is good—and in this case, that the whole property should be distributed according to the provisions of the act of assembly.

It is probable, indeed, that the subject may give rise to some litigation—in which case, it may become hereafter the duty of the court of appeals to decide the whole matter. [*Richmond Enquirer.*

Escape of slaves. As the James Fisher, a regular trader from Richmond to the northern ports, was lying at Rocketts, on last Saturday evening, the 27th ult. four slaves got on board and concealed themselves in the hold of the vessel. She was deeply laden with coal bound to Newark. In the course of that night or the next morning, she sailed—and some time during the day, (Sunday), a knocking was heard on the ceiling of the deck. On raising the hatches, three of the negroes rushed out, one of whom jumped into the river. On putting out the small boat, the swimming fellow was taken in. It was then discovered that the fourth slave, belonging to Messrs Wortham & Magruder, of this city, had become suffocated in the close air of the vessel. The captain of the James Fisher, with the negroes, returned on Sunday evening, in the steamboat Potomac, and delivered them up to their owners. The captain and crew most positively disclaim all knowledge of the intended plan of their escape. As several cases of this description have recently occurred, it becomes essentially necessary to adopt the most efficient police regulation to prevent their repetition. [*Richmond Enquirer.*

Destructive fire at Waterford, N. Y. *Waterford, (Saratoga co.) July* 26. We have just subdued one of the most ruinous fires which has ever been visited upon our village. Almost the entire part of the town, upon which our extensive *mechanical* and *manufacturing* operations were carried on, is now in ruins. The loss is immense, and falls almost entirely on that enterprising class of our citizens which constitute the life of all our business operations. The fire was discovered in the new machine-shop of Kimball & Co. about 2 o'clock this morning, and before the citizens had collected to much extent, the roof had tumbled in, and the fire had communicated to the shop of Messrs. King, Wing & Co. on the south, and Messrs. Olney, Ambler & Minor, on the north; the last contained about 8,000 dollars worth of machinery—loss very heavy. From thence it caught to the roof of Waterford cotton factory, and raged with such violence, that before we could arrest its progress, the two upper stories, with almost the entire machinery, and much valuable property, was either consumed or dashed to pieces, in the attempt to save it from the devouring element. The walls of this great building remain almost unbroken, only to give prominence to the surrounding desolation. The Fire Engine Manufacturing company, are sufferers to a considerable extent, say in all, four or five thousand dollars. The company of Olney, Ambler & Miner, about $10,000; Mr. Blake 2,000; and the cotton factory $15,000; besides, some eight or ten different branches, which were carried on in the same buildings, of more or less importance. The loss amounting in all to from forty to fifty thousand dollars.

About four hundred industrious mechanics are dependent upon the mercy of the public for employment in consequence of the fire. *Albany Eve. Jour.*

Sale of public lands. The sales of public lands in Michigan territory during the quarter ending the 29th June, amount to about *two hundred and five thousand dollars*, as follows:

At Monroe	$90,000
Detroit	79,000
White Pigeon	36,000

The accession which has been made to the population of Michigan since the opening of navigation this season, may be estimated at between 5,000 and 6,000. There is but little doubt but that next year the population of this territory will entitle us to enter the union as a free and sovereign state. [*Detroit Journal.*

From the "far west." The steamboat Assineboine, B. Pratte, jr. master, arrived on Thursday night last, from the mouth of the Yellow Stone, with a full cargo of furs, skins, &c. for the American fur company. By this arrival, we learn, that the steamboat Yellow Stone lost three of her hands and a pilot, by the cholera, while ascending the river, near the mouth of the Kansas. We also learn, that famine—a calamity more dreadful than the cholera—threatens the inhabitants of the immense region of the Upper Missouri. No buffalo had appeared upon the plains of that country during the past spring; and the Indians, in the thriftless economy which governs them at all times, were in consequence destitute of the means of subsistence. Even the traders were compelled to subsist on Buffalo tongues, (obtained during a preceding season), and corn; and the voyageurs had not this fare allowed to them. No one has, we believe, pretended to account for this disappearance of the immense herds of buffalo which covered those regions. It was observed, by persons who were in the Assineboine, and who have been in the habit of navigating the Missouri, that points at which vast numbers of buffalo had always been known to herd, were deserted, or but a single one now and then seen. [*Missouri Republican.*

Officers of the late war. A meeting of a number of the officers, who served in the late war, with Great Britain, was held at Columbus, O. on the 8th ult. when a

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resolution was passed, appointing a committee of three, to draft a memorial to congress, asking a grant of land, in consideration of their services and sacrifices—and that the committee respectfully solicit the co-operation of the Ohio delegation in congress, in obtaining a just remuneration as aforesaid. And that said committee, George Kesling, John McElvain and William Doherty, correspond with officers and committees of other states, interested in the subject.

Sailing of the Delaware. The United States ship of the line, *Delaware*, capt. Ballard, sailed from Hampton Roads on the 30th ult. for New York, with a fresh southerly breeze, which will probably take her to that port in 30 hours. On Monday, the president of the U. States, and his suite, paid a visit to the Delaware, and were attended through the ship by capt. Ballard and his officers. The president expressed in warm terms his admiration of the interior wonders of this prodigious floating castle, its superior style of equipment, and the high state of discipline observed in every department. At going on board, and leaving the ship, he was complimented with a salute of 21 guns—although he had signified his wish to dispense with that ceremony.

Singular phenomenon. A correspondent of the Buffalo Bulletin, gives the following account of an uncommon occurrence which took place in Genesee county, on the 20th of June:

Between two and three o'clock in the morning, there was heard by several of the inhabitants of the town of Java and Sheldon, Genesee county, a remarkable roaring, resembling that of a "rushing mighty wind," accompanied with a trembling motion of the earth for a considerable extent. It was so considerable, that some removed the glass and earthenware from their shelves to prevent its breaking. In the morning there was discovered on the farm of Mr. J. Sykes, in the north part of the town of Java, a remarkable breach in the earth, extending from Seneca creek, west, across a small flat of a few rods in extent, up the side of a hill, the slope of which was about twenty degrees, making it in the whole to be about forty or forty-five rods in length. It was 20 rods wide at the end next the creek, 13 at the middle, and 16 at the upper end, where the earth was sunk from 25 to 30 feet, while it was raised about 20 feet above the bottom of the creek at its lower end, making the highest point at the creek nearly as high as the lowest depression at the other extremity. The bed of the creek was raised about 20 feet above and carried about 3 rods beyond its former situation. The ground was thrown into ridges from 2 to 10 feet high. A considerable portion of the surface has entirely disappeared, presenting in its stead several strata of different kinds of earth. Trees, stumps and logs were carried 12 or 15 rods. A small grove of timber, some of which was 20 inches through, was carried the above distance, some standing, some broken down, and some torn up by the roots. In some instances, logs and other ponderous substances, that were in contact, were separated six or eight rods, and others before at a distance, were thrown together. There are many conjectures concerning it, but no one can satisfactorily account for it.

A patriarch. Died at Hickory Hill, in Baltimore county, on the 22d inst. Mr. William Thompson. This venerable man, on the first day of February last, had attained the very advanced age of 111 years. He was born in St. Mary's county, Md. spent the greater portion of his life in Frederick county, and moved, last fall, to Baltimore county, where he died. He left eleven or twelve children, the eldest of whom was living last summer, and is believed to be still in existence, at the advanced age of 91—his youngest son surviving is 25 years of age. The subject of this notice was distinguished for his honesty and temperance. He has been heard to say, that in the course of his long life he had never used a gallon of ardent spirits, and had never been intoxicated but once, and then from drawing cider. He never was confined to his house until three days previous to his death, and enjoyed his sight and hearing to the close of his life. He never required the use of spectacles, and as recently as the past summer, walked the distance of two miles to a son's house and back to his home in the same day.

Geological survey. Messrs. Ducatel, Alexander and Tyson, the gentlemen appointed by the executive, in pursuance of a resolution of the last house of delegates, to make a geological survey of the state, reached Fredericktown, on Saturday evening last, on their return from Washington and Alleghany counties. They are now engaged in exploring the neighboring county of Montgomery, from whence they will proceed to Baltimore, and soon after contemplate again visiting our county, with a view to a more extended and minute survey. We learn from them that they have discovered the most flattering indications of great mineral wealth in Alleghany county—and that that heretofore neglected part of the state is probably destined one day to become the Wales of Maryland, yielding inexhaustible supplies of iron and coal.

Various speculations have been for some time on foot in regard to the existence of coal and other mineral products, in the mountains in the vicinity of Frederick, and it is stated that an examination is now in progress in the neighborhood of the Yellow Spring. When Messrs. Ducatel, Alexander and Tyson revisit the country, they will probably endeavor to ascertain whether the expectations of the coal hunters are well founded. [*Examiner*.

A "venerable turtle." In the year 1816, Mr. Jonathan Worthington, of West Springfield, found a turtle upon his premises which had "J. W. 1717" marked—evidently cut with a penknife—upon the under shell. The turtle was set at liberty, after examination; and again found in 1823; again in 1828; again in 1829; and a few days since in 1833. The father, grandfather and great grandfather had the same given name with the present Jonathan Worthington, who thinks that the great grandfather marked the turtle. The turtle is of the species commonly called the box turtle, having the upper shell very crowning, and the lower shell flat, with a joint in the centre, with which this amphibious, when alarmed, closes his entire body in his shell in a close and compact manner. The "venerable" gentleman, if the date is correct, must of course be upwards of 116 years old, and is said to be as active as any of the young fry of the same species which is generally to be met with.

"What's all the best on't," the farm upon which the present Mr. Worthington lives, has been in possession of the four several Jonathans, and the "venerable" has always been found within a few rods of the same spot; which indicates that, whatever may have been his observations for the last century, his travels have not been very extensive. *Springfield (Ms.) Journal.*

Santa Fe caravan. Letters from some of our traders, as late as the 20th June, have been received in this city. They were then assembled at the Diamond Grove, about 160 miles from Independence, in this state. On the 19th, an election for officers was held. Mr. C. Bent was elected to the captaincy; Messrs. Legrave, Barnes, Smith and Branch, lieutenants. There were one hundred and eighty-four men belonging to the expedition, and ninety-three wagons, carriages and dearborns attached to it, sixty-three of which were loaded with goods. The company had suffered very much from the badness of the roads, caused by the great rains which had fallen there, as every where else. We have understood, though the letter we have seen does not allude to it, that the traders are under the escort of a company of rangers. [*St. Louis Rep.*

Monument to Canova. Extract of a letter dated Rome, March 8: "Last Monday week cardinal Galeff visited the capital, for the purpose of inspecting the piece of sculpture erected to Canova's memory. The work was enstrusted by the late pontiff to Fabris, the sculptor, who has acquitted himself in a way highly creditable to his talents. On the pedestal of the memorial is sculpture in the act of embracing painting and architecture, and mourning with them over the loss of their favorite. At her feet reclines the genius of harmony, contemplating her stringless lyre. Canova is represented sitting, reclining against a bust of Minerva, but as if on the point of

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rising from his seat, under the inspiration of some sudden conception, which he is desirous of perpetuating with his chisel.

A NOBLE TAILOR. The great Mr. Stultz, tailor, in Clifford street, who retired to France a few years ago, and was created baron Stultz, died on the 17th November, at his estate called Airea, in the south of France. This estate cost him upwards of £100,000. He had another large estate near Baden-on-the-Rhine. About a year ago the baron sent the emperor of Austria a present of £40,000, to do with it what he pleased, for which present he received in return the order of Maria Theresa, and the patent as count Gothenburg. The baron had great wealth in the bank at Vienna, (Rothschild's). His property, besides these estates, exceeded £400,000.

[*London paper.*

BRIEF NOTICES.

Commodore Chauncey has arrived in the city of Washington, and proceeded to the discharge of his duties as one of the commissionaries of the Navy Board.

B. W. LEIGH, esq. of Va. has been formally nominated as a candidate for the presidency, by a public meeting at Mecklenburg court house, Va. on the 15th ult. Maj. T. M. Nelson presided at the meeting, and O. Good acted as secretary, the hon. Wm. Mark Alexander made the nomination in a series of resolutions, which were adopted after some opposition.

Clough, the murderer of Mrs. Hamilton, was executed according to his sentence, at Mount Holly, in the state of New Jersey on Friday the 26th ultimo.

On Tuesday night last, the schooner Volunteer, capt. Morgan, was capsized off the mouth of Severn, near Annapolis. The crew were taken from the wreck on Wednesday morning by the schooner Volant, capt. Post, of Staten Island and carried to that city with the vessel, towed in by the latter schooner. One of the hands of the Volunteer, a lad, in consequence of his sufferings on the wreck is not expected to survive.

The "Courier de la Louisiane," of the 13th ult. states that the two steamboats that carry the United States mail between New Orleans and Mobile, have both burst their boilers. "The accident occurred to one in the beginning of the week, and to the other yesterday—we understand the engineer was killed, and two other men slightly wounded. The contractors, we hope, will immediately supply their places."

A Mr McAdams, of Clermont county, Ohio, was married in May last to his fifth wife. The Springfield Pioneer states that he is the father of twenty-seven children.

Mrs. Hazleton, a lady residing in Concord, New Hampshire, has reached her hundredth year, and is represented as being in good health.

The president of the United States left Washington on the 26th instant, in the steamboat Columbia, on a visit to the Rip Raps, for the benefit of his health.

Six thousand five hundred letters were received at the post office in New York on the 22d instant, the whole of which were either delivered or mailed for their place of destination before 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

A man by the name of John Haggerty, who resides in Franklin Place, Philadelphia, stabbed his wife and wife's sister on Saturday last, while under the influence of intoxication. The alarm being given, several citizens rushed in, when Haggerty placing himself on the stairs threatened destruction to any one who should ascend. A young man made the attempt and was wounded in the face. Another seizing the opportunity rushed behind Haggerty and knocked him down with a porter bottle. He was then seized and conveyed, covered with blood, before a magistrate, and committed to prison. The wounded persons were said to be doing well on Sunday morning.

Charles Martin Baker left Philadelphia on the 19th ult. in the 3 o'clock boat, on a visit to Baltimore, in company with a young man named Wilkins to return the Monday following. Wilkins has returned and represents that he had not seen Baker since the evening of the 21st ultimo. The latter is said to have had two hundred dollars with him. He is a native of Marshfield, Massachusetts.

Mr. Amos Kendall has been appointed agent of the government of the United States, by the secretary of the treasury, under the direction of the president, to collect information from the state banks in the principal Atlantic cities with regard to the withdrawal of the deposites from the bank of the United States.

Melancholy. Mr. Joseph Ingham, wine merchant of this city, threw himself on Thursday evening the 25th ult. out of his room in the third story in the Tremont house, and fell upon the iron points of the railing on the south side of the building, three of which penetrated his side and and back. He had exhibited for some days symptoms of mental alienation, in which state of mind he must have taken the perilous leap. He was alive last evening, but his situation is extremely critical.

[*Boston Atlas.*

Four prisoners made their escape from the jail in Washington city on the night of the 23d inst. by sawing out a part of the ceiling and working their way through the roof—a reward of one hundred dollars is offered for their apprehension.

An attempt was made yesterday by several of the convicts in the Maryland penitentiary, to effect their escape. We learn that three of them succeeded in scaling the yard wall, by means of a rake which is used for cleansing the sewers. This they fastened upon the rail of the parapet and ascended the handle. One of the men leaped to the ground on the ouside of the prison, but was soon apprehended and returned by the persons in the neighborhood. The other two were taken on the wall, by the officers of the institution.

A valuable *salt spring* has been discovered by boring near Pittsburgh, on the opposite side of the Monongahela river. The depth reached by this process was 627 feet, and the stream of salt water rises to a height of *thirty feet* above the level of the earth, and at the rate of *seven thousand* gallons in 24 hours, of strength sufficient to make twelve or fifteen barrels of salt.

A fire broke out at Ithica, N. Y. on the night of the 14th ultimo. The loss is estimated at from 60 to 80,000 dollars; insurance on the same to the amount of $30,000.

A postmaster in Maine has been fined by the supreme court of that state, $530 for the detention of a letter by one of his clerks.

A package of $8,600 was recently missing from a trunk at Doolittle's tavern, in Boston, when a search took place, and the money found between two beds, where, it is presumed, the person entrusted with it, put it himself for greater safety.

An ingenious piece of mechanism has been invented by young Louis Napoleon Bonaparte, for the firing of artillery. It affords the important advantages of firing the guns in the wettest weather, without priming them, with much greater expedition than usual, and with perfect certainty and safety. Experiments have been made in this country since his arrival, and have completely succeeded.

A visitor at Long Branch, from the city of Philadelphia, lost his life on Monday last, by an act of indiscretion, which we mention as a caution to others. After eating a hearty dinner, he foolishly ran a race from the boarding house to the beach. He immediately stripped, and while in a state of profuse perspiration, went into the surf to bathe. In a few moments he was seized with a cramp in the stomach, and though medical assistance was promptly tendered he died in the course of the day. The individual was Dr. Maugus, a French gentleman.

[*Phil. Gazette.*

The harvest in Ohio is said to be excellent, and that there never was a greater promise of fruit in that state.

It is stated in the Raleigh Register that a saw mill was erected near London in 1633, but was afterwards demolished in order that it might not deprive the laboring poor of employment.

The jail in Detroit has been twice attempted to be set on fire, of late. Suspicion, says the Detroit Courier, rests upon the blacks.

Two young men by the name of James and John Taylor, while engaged in blasting rocks on the 23d instant, at a quarry near Port Deposit, were dreadfully mangled by a premature explosion. James Taylor survived but a few hours, and John is much hurt, though his wounds are not considered dangerous. It is supposed that he will lose his eye sight.

Mr. Parkins, ex sheriff of London, against whom several libel cases were pending in the city of New York, was tried on one of them last week. The damages were laid at $25,000. Mr. P. conducted his own defence and was most profuse in his abuse. The jury returned a verdict of 6 cents damages.

The legislature of Georgia have passed a law, forbidding the employment of any slave or free person of color, as a compositor, (type setter) in any printing office in that state, under a penalty of $10 for every day during any part of which the said black should be thus unlawfully employed.

At Buffalo, on Saturday the 13th, a storm of wind and hail destroyed 10 or 12,000 lights of glass, beside blowing down some old buildings in the suburbs of the town. The weather is said there to be "remarkably cold for the season."

The Mississippi state bonds to the amount of $1,500,000, bearing six per cent. interest, from the 1st of March last, redeemable in thirty three years, have been purchased at 113¼ per cent. by Messrs. Prime, Ward, King & Co., T. Biddle & Co., S. & M. Allen, J. D. Beers & Co. and others.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From London and Paris papers of the 14th to 24th of June.

GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.

Mr. C. Grant, on the 13th June, brought before the house of commons, in a speech of great length, the propositions of government for regulating the affairs of the East India company.

The following resolutions have been adopted in the house of commons on the bill for the abolition of slavery in the British colonies, the second resolution passed by a vote of 286 to 77.

"1. That immediate and effectual measures be taken for the entire abolition of slavery throughout the colonies, under such provisions for regulating the condition of the negroes as may combine their welfare with the interests of the proprietors.

"2. That it is expedient that all children born after the passing of any act, or who shall be under the age of six years at the time of the passing any act of parliament for this purpose, be declared free: subject nevertheless, to such temporary restrictions as may be deemed necessary for their support and maintenance.

"3. That all persons now slaves shall be registered as apprenticed laborers, and acquire thereby all rights and privileges of freemen; subject to the restriction of laboring, under condition for a time to be fixed by parliament, for their present owners.

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"4. That, towards the compensation of the proprietors, his majesty is enabled to grant to them a sum not exceeding £20,000,000 sterling, to be appropriated as parliament shall direct.

"5. That his majesty be enabled to defray any such expense as he may incur in establishing an efficient stipendiary magistracy in the colonies, and in aiding the local legislatures in providing upon liberal and comprehensive principles for the religious and moral education of the negro population to be emancipated."

House of lords. East India charter. Lord Ellenborough inquired how the question on the above subject was to be introduced to the house?

Earl Grey—by means of resolutions.

Lord Ellenborough then inquired if a similar course was to be pursued respecting the West India measure?

Earl Grey said resolutions had already been proposed in the other house, and that a bill founded thereon would follow.

The house, on the 12th of June, went into committee on the Irish tithe act, when lord Althorp proposed a resolution to the effect that an advance should be made to the clergy of Ireland, in lieu of all arrears of tithes to 1831, 1832 and 1833, and that the money should be repaid by a land tax on those lands for which the tithes were in arrear.

The plan of the government as stated by the chancellor of the exchequer, with regard to the tithes in arrear, is to stop their exaction to grant a sum of money to the clergy in lieu thereof, which is to be repaid to the government by a tax upon the land liable to the payment of tithes, but which have not been paid. This will shift the burthen from the tenant to the landlord. Sir Robert Peel took part in the discussion, as also did Mr. O'Connell, of course. The first proposition submitted by lord Althorp was agreed to, and the debate upon the other resolutions was adjourned over.

"It is said that his majesty, as the head of the church, has addressed a strong letter of remonstrance, through the archbishop of Canterbury, to the bench of bishops, and especially to the six or seven, who distinguished themselves by their vote on the Portuguese question, relative to their conduct under the present critical circumstances of the nation, expressing his surprise that they should expose themselves to the imputation of acting from selfish and worldly motives, sacrificing all claim to the respect of the religious community, and exposing the church to the danger of losing its influence, by their being ultimately driven by the power of public opinion from their seats in parliament, if their votes, as spiritual peers, were not regulated by more discretion and attention to the signs of the times!"

It is stated in the London Times that the tory peerage, aided by the bishops, will make another attempt to overthrow the Grey ministry by defeating the Irish church reform bill, which it is feared can only be defeated by the creation of new peers, as the majority of the tory party in the upper house cannot amount to less than fifty. The king is said to be averse to this measure.

Mr. O'Connell had given notice that he should bring forward a motion for the repeal of the union.

On the same day, on the second reading of the duke of Richmond's Quakers' and Moravians' affirmation bill, the bishop of London took occasion to make some remarks upon the want of solemnity in the administration of oaths in that country, and the unnecessary use of those solemn obligations. The right rev. prelate said that he considered that nine-tenths of the municipal oaths ought to be abolished, and a simple affirmation substituted; he also objected to administering oaths to persons not of age, except in judicial cases, and he gave notice of his intention to direct the attention of parliament to the subject in the next session.

The lord chancellor and lord Bexley fully concurred in the views of the bishop of London.

In the house of commons, Mr. Tennyson gave notice of his intention to move a call of the house on the 2d of July, to take into consideration the expediency of triennial parliaments.

Mr. Ewart, on the same day, presented a petition from the merchants and ship owners of Liverpool, praying for the removal of all restrictions upon the importation of sugar for the purpose of refining. The petitions stated that the exports of British manufactures and produce to Brazil, St. Domingo, Cuba, &c. exceed by five fold those to our West India colonies, with a field for unlimited extension, whilst our imports admitted to consumption from those countries do not amount to one fourth the value of our exports. The petitioners estimated the loss to the revenue and commerce of the country by the present restrictive system, of bounties actually paid out of the treasury, by indirect taxation, by the restraint upon the consumption, and upon the extension of commerce and manufactures, at fully £5,000,000, annually.

Mr. Freyer moved for leave to bring in a bill to repeal the corn laws. He was seconded by Mr. Hume. The motion was rejected by a majority of 25.

London, June 24. The state of the markets for the principal staple articles of trade and commerce, is exceedingly favorable, and prices have generally advanced. The spirit of speculation and confidence in the future condition of trade has revived, and business to a great extent is doing in nearly all the articles.

Cotton. A week of heavier business has not occurred in the Liverpool cotton market for some time. On one day 10,000 bags were sold. We are not authorised, by any communication we have seen, to state that they are overrunning business in the manufacturing districts, but we apprehend that to be the case, and are desirous therefore of throwing out a warning hint upon the subject, because we think the extraordinary activity of the cotton market would not continue, if manufacturers were paying due attention to the demand.

Ireland still remains in a highly excited condition on account of the collection of tithes, and in many instances of late the civil authority have found it necessary to call in large detachments of the military to their aid.

FRANCE.

Prince Talleyrand had sold his splendid collection of paintings preparatory to his leaving London for Paris, which was to have taken place on the 20th of June. It was confidently believed that he would not return again as ambassador.

The duchess of Berri had been liberated and taken her departure for Palermo, accompanied by general Bugeaud, a nurse and her child.

In France a discovery has been made of the existence of a *secret tribunal* of the most appalling description, and which seems to have been formed on the model of the *sacred vehme* of Westphalia. It was instituted by the Italian refugees in France, and has led to the most horrible assassinations. It serves to shew that the friends of Italian freedom, like the friends of liberty every where else, are injured and discredited by weak, furious and unprincipled partisans.

At the sitting of the chamber of deputies on the 18th ult. M. *Benjamin Delessert* said that he was charged by the committee, and intrusted with the examination of the bill relative to the treaty with the United States, to express its regret that the late period of the session at which the bill had been presented, and the numerous important points involved in the examination, rendered it impossible to make the report this session: but the committee was most anxious that a treaty should be terminated which preserved the commercial relations so highly important to the interests of such old allies as France and the U. States.

Gen. Lafayette thus spoke:—The rapidity, gentlemen, of our work, and the sentiment of a double duty, impel me to say a few words. An American treaty (exclamation from the centre) was laid before you, with the speech from the throne at the commencement of the session. I do not mean to dwell upon the various causes of delay that have supervened, but will confine myself to what was presented to you the other day by the minister of finance. I will not either, gentlemen, expatiate upon the sentiments of national honor and justice, or of what is becoming towards a friendly nation—the only one, which, in 1814 and 1815, did not unite with our enemies; and if she had done it, be it said in passing, her claims would long since have been liquidated, as were those of all hostile powers. I will add, that if she had even consented that a third power, England, for instance, should take charge of, and urge these claims, every thing would have been settled long ago; but she would not present herself as an enemy, and preferred to wait till she could, as a friend, urge her claims. Nor will I enlarge upon a great interest, the greatest of our maritime interests, that of the liberty of the seas, though, as we cannot place any great reliance upon that coalition which occurred during the American war, between the squadrons of Russia, Spain, Holland and our own, I think that a union of our naval forces with those of America, without meaning to prejudge possible circumstances, is the true plan of securing the liberty of the seas. I will merely occupy your attention concerning a commercial interest of great urgency.

I regret that our honorable colleague, M. Pulcheron, is not here, as he might repeat to you the estimates he made for me the other day. The city of Lyons alone (I cite but a single example) carried on with the United States a commerce of 55 millions of francs: Since the treaty made by the good will of the United States, this commerce is worth 80 millions, and it will be 100 millions by the 1st January next. I might also speak of what the chamber of commerce of Havre has written to one of our colleagues; I might dwell upon the interests of the wine growing departments: but I confine myself to the single observation, that if the treaty is not decided on at this session, it is to be feared that at the meeting of the American congress in December next, measures may be taken, in view of the neglect on our part, to replace things where they were before the treaty. I leave you to judge of the inconvenience of such a course to our commerce.

With these short remarks, which the minister of foreign affairs would, if he were present, sustain, as not long since he told me he would, I will merely reply, in advance, to one objection that may be made, that in this matter I speak as a *good American*. Gentlemen, that is a title of which I am proud—it is a title dear to my heart—but no one, I imagine, will allege that I have ever been a *bad Frenchman*.

I ask, therefore, that this question may have an early place in the orders of the day, so that you may discuss it before the close of the session; and my advice, if I may be permitted to use such a term, is, that after such examination as is proper, the great interests above alluded to be not lost sight of.

The minister of foreign affairs said that the government was most anxious for the immediate discussion and adoption of the treaty. The delay in presenting the bill to the chambers arose from the difficulty of collecting all the documents necessary for the elucidation of a treaty by which a final adjustment was made of transactions extending over a period of more than 20 years. Even now, some of these documents had not come over

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from America, but he hoped before the next session the committee would be in possession of every information.

Count Jaubert considered that it should not be allowed to go forth to the world, and particularly to the United States, that the chamber was prepared to adopt blindly a treaty involving the payment of so large a sum of money as was to be paid to the United States. The interests of the country required that every point connected with the treaty should be minutely examined, and from the feelings of distrust which the provisions of the treaty had excited in many members of the chambers, he had no doubt it would be so.

M. Mauguin animadverted on the absurdity of supposing that the chamber or the committee could have formed any decided opinion on the subject, when the minister himself had just told them that all the necessary documents were not collected.

The minister for foreign affairs observed that all the most important documents were in the hands of the committee. Those which were to come would be useful as explanatory documents, but were not of primary importance.

Other hon. deputies demanded to be heard, but the chamber, which had for some time shown strong marks of impatience at this episodal discussion, called loudly for the order of the day.

The president said that as no question was before the chamber, the discussion could not be allowed to be carried further; the constitutional right of the chamber was perfectly understood; no treaty which required the assent of the legislature for the means of carrying it into execution could be considered as even provisionally susceptible of being carried into execution until that assent was given. The question was, therefore, entirely open, and nothing which had passed could prejudge the opinion which the chamber might hereafter come to on the treaty. (Applause.)

The chamber then proceeded to the discussion of the budget of ways and means for the year 1834.

In the session of the chamber of the 10th, gen. Lafayette took occasion to complain of the continuance of the *slave trade*, even under the protection of the tri-color flag.

The minister of the marine replied, that since 1830, not a single instance had existed of the French flag having covered the slave trade; but Spanish and Portuguese vessels, engaged in the slave trade, had disguised themselves under French colors, in order to avail themselves of the exemption enjoyed by French vessels from the search of English men of war; but this would not again occur, as with the express object of putting an end to the slave trade, a new convention had been made between France and England, for the mutual right of search in certain seas.

A statue of Napoleon is about to be erected upon the column in the Place Vendome, formed of the cannon taken from the enemy in his victorious campaigns; and the workmen are already engaged in raising the scaffolding.

SPAIN.

A private letter from Madrid states that in consequence of a discovery that the troops and civil authorities in Cadiz being devoted to the queen's party, the garrison of the city had been suddenly changed, and the persons appointed to office by the queen suspended. It was also stated that a Spanish army to co-operate with that of Don Miguel had been ordered to be collected on the frontiers of Portugal.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

At the opening of the chambers on the 7th of June, the king of Belgium announced from the throne that events of great importance to Belgium had taken place; that France and England, according to their engagements had taken possession of the fortress which threatened one of the finest Belgian cities. That a convention had been concluded by the same powers which would put Belgium in possession of the greater part of the advantage attached to the treaty of the 15th of November, without taking from her those portions of territory, the separation of which would be always felt as a painful sacrifice. He would take care that, in the arrangements with Holland none of the rights of Belgium should be infringed.

A partial disarming was to take place, so as to diminish the expenditures without weakening the organization of the army.

He announced that the government would now be able to direct unremitting attention to the internal melioration of the country—to the fostering of its manufactures and commerce.

He also stated that he had obtained from the United States the most favorable stipulations for one of the most important branches of manufacture.

The government had felt the necessity of giving a new impulse to the public works, and he commended a plan to the chambers for a grand communication from the sea and the Scheldt to the Neuse and the Rhine.

Accounts from Rotterdam state, that great preparations are making there to receive the prisoners coming from France. King William and all his court will be present to welcome their return.

From Brussels, advices have been received to the 22d of June. Among the topics of discussion was the appropriation of money to construct an iron rail-road, to commence at Malines, (which is between Brussels and Antwerp,) and directed to Verviers by way of Louvain, Tirlemont and Liege, with branches to Brussels, Antwerp and Ostend. For this purpose it was proposed to contract a loan of eighteen millions of francs.

PORTUGAL.

A letter from Valtango of the 30th of May states, that the batteries had almost incessantly continued to fire upon the city of Oporto since the 16th, which had suffered considerably. Desertions were frequent from Don Pedro's army, chiefly Frenchmen. The fort of Ervilho had been completely silenced. Don Pedro had dismissed twelve officers and two quarter-masters from the marine brigade. The marquis of Palmello and Mr. Mendizabel had reached Oporto with reinforcements for Don Pedro's army. Captain Napier had arrived to take command of the fleet. It is stated on what is called a respectable source, that a very satisfactory understanding exists between the king and earl Grey on the subject of Portugal, and that in the event of the constitutional forces marching on Lisbon, they will meet with a degree of support from this country which was hardly to have been expected, considering the difficulties with which the agents of Don Pedro had to contend here, owing to the conviction on the minds of ministers of the hostility of the majority of the house of peers to the constitutional cause of Portugal. Arrangements have, we are informed, been already made to secure the pacification of Portugal. They are dependent, it is true, on certain contingencies, but little doubt is entertained on the subject.

Despatches had been received at Paris from Madrid by the government, apprising it that the king of Spain has refused to acknowledge Donna Maria, the queen of Portugal, although the cabinets of Paris and London had put this condition to their consent to the abolition of the salique law, and to their acknowledgment of the princess of Asturius, as heiress to the throne of Spain. In consequence of which, the envoys of France and England would protest against the holding of the cortes, and against the violation of the rights of those which it would consecrate.

RUSSIA.

The czar received that portion of his troops, at Dunaberg on the 31st, which were under the command of count Pahlen. He has also visited a number of fortifications that have been recently erected. The numerous new public buildings in St. Petersburgh are proceeding rapidly. But no works of art—no splendid dome, or costly towers, can relieve him from the execration which his conduct has justly drawn upon him, in relation to the Poles.

A letter from Warsaw, in March, states, that by order of the czar, prince Paskewitsch has declared to respectable mothers (now bereaved of their sons) that should they be discovered to have written to their exiled children, they would be publicly whipped in the public market place.

AFFAIRS OF THE EAST.

It is stated from Constantinople, May 28th, that Ibrahim pacha has really commenced his retreat, and preparations were making in the Russian camp which indicated the speedy withdrawal of the troops. The official news that the Egyptian army had actually commenced its retreat, arrived at the Turkish capital on the 27th. The reis effendi immediately communicated it to the foreign ambassadors, and count Orloff repeated his declaration that the Russian army should retire so soon as he was certain that the Arabs really had retreated.

TOMB OF KOSCIUSKO.

From the Swiss Patriot.

Soleure, Switzerland. At a short distance from Soleure, on the high road to Lucerne, is situated the village of Zukwill. It is there, in the vicinity of a chapel, that repose the remains of Kosciusko.

Kosciusko! At this revered name Poland should arise and threaten the tyrants oppressing the land of liberty. At this very name the glorious achievements of a great general burst on our minds.

On the 3d of May, 25 Poles proceeded from Soleure in military procession to Zukwill, to prostrate themselves at the altar of the Almighty, to salute the ashes of an illustrious countryman, and to celebrate the anniversary of the constitution granted on the 3d of May, 1792, to the people of Poland.

The sun gave the light of its glorious rays to the noble remnant of a nation as illustrious as unfortunate.

The hospital chaplain, M. Saaner, was at Zukwill to give his pious assistance to the noble refugees.

The religious ceremony over, the Poles left the temple, and knelt before the tomb containing the ashes of Kosciusko. It would be difficult to describe the solemnity of the scene on seeing the heroes of Grochen and Ostralcnsky bathing with their tears the stone containing the ashes of the hero of Poland, and swearing to march in his footsteps. Perhaps at that very moment the vile slaves of despotism were insulting with their sardonic grin the unfortunate Poles who, on the borders of the Frozen ocean, are painfully eating the bread of slavery.

A Polish officer, in his mother tongue, briefly mentions the deeds performed by Kosciusko in behalf of his country, and gives out that noble warrior as the model they are to imitate. "Poland," says he "is not yet annihilated; wheresoever beats a Polish heart, still exists the nationality of Poland." He then, in French, stated his satisfaction at being able to speak of liberty in the land of freedom; and to offer, in the name of his countrymen, his thanks to a nation that has given them welcome and entered into their pain and suffering. And—like the people who always turned their eyes towards Sion—the children of Poland turned their faces towards the north, and saluted their country from afar.

An inhabitant of Soleure replied to this speech; he expressed the wish of the Swiss population: union, fraternity, liberty and

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devotedness for those who have shed their blood in the defence of freedom.

Thus terminated a ceremony which affected deeply the numerous spectators it had called together.

THE BRITISH WEST INDIES.

We insert below a table showing the population, with the annual amount of produce and of the exports and imports, of each of the British West India colonies, drawn from documents laid before the British parliament. It will be apparent from this statement, how completely the produce, and consequently the property of these islands is dependent on slave labor. The number of slaves is nearly ten times that of the white population, and the colored persons out number the whites in the proportion of one and a half to one. [*Boston Daily Adv.*

A STATEMENT

Of the population, produce and imports and exports of the British West Indies, compiled from official document:

Islands.	Whites.	Colored. (Free.)	Slaves.	Sugar.	Coffee.	Rum.	Value of exports to Great Britain.	Value of imports from G. Britain.	Tonnage employed.
				Cwt.	Lb.	Gallons.	£	£	Tons.
Antigua	2,000	3,000	30,000	169,000	—	160,000	270,000	115,000	9,800
Bahamas	4,200	3,000	9,300	—	32,500	—	21,000	59,000	1,400
Barbadoes	15,000	5,100	82,000	322,000	—	97,000	542,000	360,000	17,200
Berbice	550	1,150	21,300	122,000	1,565,000	220,000	371,000	74,000	7,800
Bermuda	3,900	740	4,600	—	—	—	4,600	60,000	600
Demerara	3,000	6,400	70,000	737,000	1,940,000	2,320,000	1,627,000	450,000	55,000
Dominica	850	3,600	15,000	56,000	613,000	63,000	150,000	16,000	3,000
Greneda	800	2,800	24,000	186,000	6,000	330,000	338,000	79,000	12,400
Honduras	250	2,300	2,100	—	—	—	222,000	572,000	11,200
Jamaica	37,000	55,000	323,000	1,396,000	15,460,000	3,506,000	3,653,000	1,800,000	86,000
Montserrat	330	800	6,200	26,000	—	41,000	33,000	8,000	1,300
Nevis	700	2,000	6,600	50,000	—	150,000	60,000	14,000	2,000
St. Kitts	1,600	3,000	19,200	102,000	—	257,000	203,000	70,000	6,200
St. Lucia	980	3,700	13,600	50,000	81,000	12,000	149,000	32,000	5,300
St. Vincents	1,300	2,800	23,500	222,000	—	160,000	395,000	82,000	14,400
Tobago	320	1,200	12,500	121,000	—	500,000	165,000	41,000	6,600
Tortola	480	1,300	5,400	16,000	—	—	25,000	3,000	1,300
Trinidad	4,200	16,000	24,000	241,000	—	62,000	355,000	200,000	22,200
Totals	77,460	113,890	692,700	3,816,500	19,769,500	7,808,000	8,063,000	4,035,000	263,700

THE GLORY OF *THE* CHURCH.

The following, from a late English paper, is not over colored. But the English church is not worse than other established churches, in its principle, though more onerous in its operation, but yet more tolerant—provided always, the pecuniary requisitions are duly complied with!

MODERN BISHOP OF THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH OF ENGLAND. But what are the labors, watchings, fastings, perils and difficulties of our baron-bishops? These holy men, perhaps, pass many a sleepless night in the first stage of their exaltation, by what possible means they may escape from Llandaff or Bristol, or some other poor see, with which they find themselves disagreeably saddled. By dint of voting and jobbing in the house of lords, the successor of the apostles finds his prospects bright en a little; for, after infinite exertions of soul and body, he is translated to Exeter, peradventure; whereby his apostolical pocket is replenished with a greater number of orthodox guineas. But not in Exeter is the godly man at ease; he is smit with a love of multiplication, and letter after letter is written to his patron and the minister, urging the necessity of a more advantageous translation. In the course of time Winchester or Durham is vacant—then do all the eagles gather together to the carcase; loud are the screams of the apostolical vultures, and the dismay of the first lord of the treasury, to know how to satisfy so much pious voracity; at last, after undergoing the threats of a dozen great lords, each eager for his own client, the premier makes selection of the hero of this picture, and crowns his hopes with twenty-five thousand pounds a year, and all the gorgeous dignities of the Durham episcopacy. After this, surely the man of God is contented at last? By no means, he has sons and daughters not a few, and nephews very numerous. For all these there must be accumulated a store of good things full of marrow; the eldest son is to be the head of the family; for him, therefore, the parliament and the regular course of parliamentary jobbing is open; but for his younger brothers the church must open her nurse-like arms, and pour upon them a shower of benefices. My lord bishop speedily sends forth from his liberal urn a deluge of golden prebends, livings, arch-deaconries, residentaries, precentorships, chanceries, sub deaneries, perpetual curacies, fellowships, masterships and vicarage.

Bishop Tomline bequeathed seven hundred thousand pounds to his family, already well enriched with episcopal munificence.

BRITISH WEST INDIA TRADE.

Though there is nothing really new, or extraordinary, in the facts stated below—(for every one who knew any thing about the matter knew that they would happen), we give them a place; only requesting that our readers will refer to what we said about the "recovery of *the* West India trade," at the time when it was "*recovered!*"

From the New York Daily Advertiser.

We had occasion a few days since to notice this subject; since which we have had an opportunity to become acquainted more particularly with facts, and find that the injury done to American commerce, is much greater than we apprehended, owing to the great facilities afforded to the provinces. It is a fact that English vessels are constantly arriving here, from the British West India Islands, with rum, molasses, &c. which they discharge, and take in return cargoes of beef, pork, flour and other articles, *proceed to Yarmouth, Halifax or any other port in the province, lie along side of the wharf twenty-four hours in* some cases, roll out a few barrels into store, give a nominal bond that the cargo shall be landed in a British island, and then proceed on their voyage of destination, where they discharge their cargo *free of all duty*. It is estimated that the detention by taking this circuitous route is not on an average more than ten or fifteen days longer than to proceed direct from this port. The extra expense would be on a vessel whose disbursements are 400 dollars a month, for 15 days, 200 dollars; to this may be added some little extra pilotage, and perhaps help, half per cent. extra premium, which, on ten thousand dollars, would be fifty dollars. The whole difference may be set down at three hundred dollars. An American vessel of one hundred and sixty tons burthens, will take about fifteen hundred bbls. say five hundred bbls. of beef, five hundred of pork, and five hundred of flour. The duty on beef and pork in an English island is stated to be five dollars a barrel, making five thousand dollars; the duty on flour, calculating the difference of currency, one and a half dollars a barrel, or seven hundred and fifty dollars; making the whole duty on these articles alone, which is a very moderate cargo, five thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars, which must be paid by the American bottom. The British cargo is admitted free of duty, consequently pays nothing, and is subject only to the before mentioned detention of about fifteen days, which may be set down, as before stated, at about three hundred dollars.

Thus the American vessel would have to pay	$5,750
British	300
Difference	$5,450

Now every one who is familiar with the trade, knows that this difference alone is a much greater profit than is usually made in a West India voyage. In fact the British vessel would be making a handsome business, if she cleared $2,450 a voyage, while the American owners would be loosing three thousand dollars a voyage. We have taken a vessel of one hundred and sixty tons, when it is known that much larger vessels are engaged in the trade, we have also taken these articles when it is well known that many more might be enumerated. We have, however, taken a case within compass for the sake of being easily understood. Is it at all surprising that the number of British vessels arriving here is constantly increasing? Is it at all surprising that the trade has nearly all passed into the hands of the British merchant. How can it be expected to be otherwise. Can American industry, enterprise and skill, pursue a trade against all these disadvantages? We presume no one will pretend that it can be done.

If we take another view of the case it is equally fatal to the American interest. Formerly the large British West Indiamen went out from England to the islands in ballast, depending on return cargoes of sugar, rum, coffee, &c. On the voyage out, as the vessels were empty, they earned no freight. Now the vessels come out to Nova Scotia, with passengers and some bulky articles which earn a fair freight, then take in a cargo of Picton or Sidney coal for New York, and thereby earn a second freight; here take in a cargo of provisions, touch at the provinces, and proceed to the islands; or take in a cargo of lumber and proceed direct—thereby earning three freights, where they formerly got nothing, and then be at the desired port, ready to take a home cargo at a high rate. Whichever view we take of it, wherever we turn, we see the American vessels entirely and effectually cut off from a trade which has the name of being free and reciprocal.

In the first commencement of this trade, before the route was taken to the provinces, for the purpose of turning good Duchess county pork into pork raised in the provinces, merely by a ces-

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tificate, and when provisions were taken from here, and the duty paid, the British vessels in part, after earning two freights from England, and being on their way out to the islands, began to take freight at 50 cents a barrel, and even 35. The consequence was, that our own vessels, unable to carry freight out and home for 25 cents a barrel, were driven immediately out of the trade, and have never returned to it. They could not compete with vessels which had earned two freights already, and had a high freight waiting for them for England the instant they reached the islands.

How differently did this trade stand before this arrangement. Then, although the trade was prohibited, the American vessels *enjoyed the whole* without any interruption. As the vessels of neither country could go direct, and as there was no diminution of the consumption of American flour, lumber, provisions, fish, live stock, candles, soap, &c. &c. in the British islands, and as they must be had somewhere, then these articles were all carried by American vessels to St. Barts, St. Thomas, and other neutral islands in the neighborhood, and reshipped in drogers to the different British ports. It was found by official returns that the exports were as great as they ever were, and it was also proved that we were in the full and entire enjoyment of the carrying trade. It is now proved, beyond all controversy, that this valuable commerce is wholly or nearly lost.

DUTIES ON IMPORTATIONS.

At this season of leisure, we shall present some extracts from a document to which we have once or twice referred, being statements of the merchants to shew, THAT THE INCREASE OF THE DUTIES IMPOSED BY THE TARIFF LAW OF 1828 HAD NO EFFECT TO INCREASE THE PRICE OF GOODS IMPORTED! This was a *beautiful* confession from the merchants! It established our whole theory, concerning this matter—that increased duties do not necessarily increase the price of commodities, nor diminished duties necessarily diminish prices. And the fact, at present, we believe, exists—that every leading article, the duty on which was reduced by the act of 1832, now bears a higher price, in the market, than it did at this time last year. We shall revert to this subject on some future opportunity. The "philosophers" may speculate about these things as they please. We are *practical*, and are content with the facts as they have occurred, *and will happen.*

The document before us is No. 13, of the 22d congress, 2d session, and contains 24 large 8vo. pages. We have selected all the letters and statements that bear directly upon the plea of the importers—that *they*, and not the *consumers*, paid the extra duties imposed by the law of 1828! And a law was passed for their relief, the drain of which on the treasury is yet to be unfolded. We understand that the amount claimed is an "awful" one!—that it has been heaped up into a good many millions of dollars. "*Nous verrons!*"—"*nous verrons!!*" "*nous verrons!!!*"

TO EXEMPT MERCHANDISE FROM DUTIES.

Dec. 14, 1832. *Printed by order of the house of representatives.*

Mr. Verplanck, from the committee of ways and means, presented the following documents on the subject of the bill "to exempt merchandise imported under certain circumstances," &c. No. 619.

Copy of a letter from S. D. Bradford to Samuel B. Barrell.
Boston, 24th January, 1832.

Samuel B. Barrell, esq.

MY DEAR SIR: I have lost no time in presenting your letter of the 17th to captain Rich, and the other gentlemen, whose claims you have been selected to represent, and several have promised to address you. I enclose two letters by this post, and may, perhaps, at a future time, write you more fully upon the subject mentioned in yours. I am not a little surprised that any person who was connected in any way with the home or foreign business, should think of resisting our claim, *on the ground that goods rose after the tariff of 1828 passed; and that, in this enhanced value, the importers were partly indemnified for the loss sustained by the sudden increase of the duties.* All persons who were in trade in 1828, will testify that it was a year of very great depression in the price of domestic and foreign goods, *and that nearly every article on which the duty was raised on the 30th June, rather declined than advanced in price.* My house are large operators, and our commercial connexions are extensive with Great Britain, Russia and India; and we imported freely in 1828, and can truly say, that every article we imported was actually worth less to us after the 30th June, than in the previous year, 1827, under the old duty; and we had to sell nearly all the woollens we received, after the 30th June, at a heavy loss, as also our Russian goods, at cost or under. Many of the latter we exported or sold at under prime cost to exporters, whereas we should have made on our 700 pieces of ravens duck $1,050, had not the duty have been increased. We would apply the same remark to *broadcloths, flushings, plains, kerseys, vestings, serges, flannels, and nearly every other article on which the duty was increased.* We can prove this by our books, if called upon, and so can others who claim under your direction; but, as for congress ever being able to pass an act which cannot be executed without going into all these calculations, such an undertaking would be interminable and impracticable, and I should consider it as doing nothing. No plan will answer, or can be executed, which does not include, generally, the cases of all such as ordered goods previous to 1st May, or whose partners or agents ship them, not knowing that such a bill had passed, and which said goods arrived before 1st September, 1828.

The bill reported last year would meet my case, and that of most others, very fairly. I should like the wording a little altered, (as I once before said to you, and I gave the words I would substitute), as I think much doubt will be raised as to its real meaning. If a partner or agent in England, or Russia, or elsewhere, sent out goods to his house here before he knew the tariff had passed, or would pass, the duties on such goods should be given up, and they should be viewed as goods "ordered" from this country. Any bill proposing to return only a part of the extra duty, would be impracticable and unjust: the whole should be returned, no matter even if the goods had risen instead of having fallen. Why favor the importer of other kinds of goods? The importer of iron, knowing that the duty on that would rise on the 1st September, would of course, avail himself of that fact, provided any advance could be had; but no advance has taken place on iron or any thing else, as you will see by reading Henry Lee's report on the article; *and the doctrine of Mr. Niles was, for once, verified, that laying a high duty often lowers the price of an article, and reducing the duty increases its value.** I hope, therefore, there will be nothing in the bill about "satisfying the secretary" about loss sustained. The mail is closing: I will write more fully in a few days. Yours, dear sir, very truly,

S. D. BRADFORD.

Extract from Mr. Bradford's letter of January 28th, 1832.

"Nothing can be more certain than that the extra duty laid in 1828 came, nearly all of it, *out of the pockets of the importers.* Some cases may have arisen, where some kinds of goods, sold, after the tariff was passed, higher than before; and certainly if this had not been the case, many importers would have lost half their capitals: but the advance was on articles on which the extra duty amounted to an increase of 40 and 100 per cent.; and it may be truly and safely asserted, that in all such cases the advance realized was only a fractional part of the extra duty imposed. Take, for instance, the article of English flannels, and suppose an importer to have received a bale on the 30th June, 1828, of 20 pieces, costing £45 sterling in England; the duty under the tariff of 1824, on this bale, (being $33\frac{1}{3}$ per cent.) would amount to $73 26; by the act of 1828 the duty would have been $207.

"Now suppose the importer did realize, in July or August, 1828, 5 and 10 per cent. advance more on flannels than he would have done if the duty had not been increased, still is not his loss very heavy? It would amount to the difference there is between $207 and $73 26, (less the small advance obtained) and the profit he would have obtained on the sales of this bale, provided no extra duty had been imposed, and these two items will amount to more than the difference between the old duty and the new, which we claim to have refunded. In like manner, I could illustrate the same fact in many other articles. This country consumes largely of an article called "bockings," well known to the New England people, (Mr. ——'s assertion to the contrary notwithstanding), and many bales of this article were annually imported, costing, in England, 6d. per yard; the duty by the tariff of 1824, was $4\frac{1}{2}$ cents per yard, and $22\frac{1}{2}$ cents per yard by that of 1828; but I need not enlarge on this subject."

Letter from Benj. Rich and Son, in reply to S. B. Barrell's letter to Mr. Bradford, of January 17th.
Boston, January 23, 1832.

DEAR SIR: Your letter to Mr. Bradford of 17th is before us, and in relation to that part where it is said that the articles rose in price in proportion to the additional duty, and that the consumer paid it, we can answer for ourselves, most decidedly, that every article we imported from Russia rather declined than rose: clean hemp, which we had been selling at $225, we were obliged to take $220, or not sell at all; and ravens duck, on which the duty was increased upwards of four hundred per cent. we could not obtain for it any higher price than before, and were obliged to export it, and work in every way possible to save ourselves, and, finally, had to submit to a loss on an article which we had previously made a fair mercantile profit. This we know to have been the case on many other articles, particularly *wool*, and some woollen goods. There is no better reason why congress should admit our claim, than that it was evidently their intention to have extended the time to the first of September on all articles the same as they did on iron.

Letter from Windsor Fay, in reply to S. B. Barrell's letter to Mr. Bradford, of January 17th.
Boston, January 24, 1832.

SIR: Mr. Rich has shown me a letter from you, requesting information to prove that the tariff did not cause a rise on the imported article equal to the additional duty; and I am happy that the facts in the case fully warrant the assertion that, in wool, the importer could not realize even the price at which it had before sold. I have before me sales by Whitewill, Bond & Co. of Smyrna and Adrianople wool, in December, 1829, at $12\frac{1}{2}$ cents per lb. at which price the sale was stopped, and the lot afterwards closed at private sale at 11 cents; whereas the price of these wools, previous to the tariff of 1828, had been 14 and 15 cents, and the additional duty imposed by the tariff was about $5\frac{1}{2}$ cents. The sale of wool to which I have referred, was among the first public sales of wools after the passage of the tariff: as there was hardly one bale of wool sold in this city

* This does not express our ideas—*price* and *value* are not synonymous terms, except on a merchant's book. ED. REG.

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for nearly or quite a year, of course I refer to imported wools of Smyrna and Adrianople. Your obedient servant,

WINDSOR FAY.

S. B. Barrell, esq. Washington.

Extract from Mr. Bradford's letter of February 11*th*, 1832.

"We are gratified, but not surprised, that the documents which have been transmitted to you, *to prove the decline in the value of goods in* 1828, have produced conviction upon the minds of those who have perused them. No person who was engaged in commercial pursuits at the time, can doubt for a moment that all the statements which have been submitted to prove the decline in the price of imported goods, *after the passage of the act of May*, 1828, *are literally and strictly true*. We cannot turn over a price current of that year, which does not confirm it; and the losses which the foreign merchants sustained were neither few nor small. How, indeed, could it be otherwise? The new duties imposed, amounted, in many cases, to an increase of 80 *a* 125 per cent. above the old duty, and were prohibitory; so that no person has imported a bale of those articles since 1828.

"We are very sorry to find that any gentleman should have come to the conclusion, that the decline in the prices of goods in 1828, arose in consequence of 'overstocked' markets; and that the cause of this overstock was 'an expectation,' on the part of the merchants, that the duties would be increased; and that increased orders were sent abroad for goods in consequence of this expectation. *The very reverse of this is the fact.* The imports in the summer of 1828, and in the autumn of that year, were *not* large by any means, nor upon an increased scale; and it is a well known fact that very few persons believed that the tariff act of 1828 would pass, until they read its passage in the public prints of the day; and we are confident, that if any person believed it would pass at all, there was *not a merchant* in this country, who ever conceived, for a moment, that it would commence its action at once. All supposed that four to twelve months would be allowed for the merchants to prepare for so great and sudden a change, as had been done upon all previous occasions.

"We are pleased to find that Messrs. Lewis & Co. have forwarded to you the documents which we requested them to send. We could send you twenty more affidavits from this city, should it be deemed necessary; and as many more from New York; but we cannot think it expedient to multiply documents which may not be required. If, however, you are of a different opinion, we will forward you any number for which you may write to us."

Affidavits of sundry merchants of Philadelphia, showing a decline in the prices of goods subsequent to the passage of the tariff of 1828.

[One of these affidavits is sufficient—all the rest respond.]

Philadelphia, February 2, 1832.

I, Thomas C. Rockhill, of the house of Thomas C. Rockhill & Co. merchants, of Philadelphia, do hereby certify, that I am, and have been extensively engaged in the wholesale dry goods importing business in said city for many years, and sold large amounts of British cotton, woollen, and worsted goods, in the years 1826, 1827, 1828, and 1829; and, during those years, my experience satisfies me, that there was a continued decline in the value of such goods, *and that the additional duties imposed on British manufactures in the month of May*, 1828, *did not create a general appreciation in the value of such merchandise.*

T. C. ROCKHILL.

Sworn and subscribed before me, February 3d, 1832.

J. PETTIT, *J. P.*

Statement of loss on three importations of goods by F. & R. Thompson, Philadelphia, and on which a claim for return of duty is made agreeably to the statements furnished by them, October 23d, 1830, and forwarded to the secretary of the treasury of the United States, by J. N. Barker, collector for this port.

Marks and Nos.	*When and by what vessel imported.*	*Cost in sterling.*	*Cost in dollars.*	*Loss.*
F. & R. 374 *a* 380	Seven cases imported July 7th, 1828, per ship Hannibal, from Liverpool	£678 11 10	$3,015 96	$533 12
381 *a* 387	Seven cases imported July 21, 1828, per ship Algonquin, from Liverpool	584 7 3	2,597 16	183 35
388 *a* 392	Five cases imported August 9th, 1828, per ship Julius Cæsar, from Liverpool	461 18 1	2,052 90	117 37
		1,724 17 2	7,666 02	833 84

Philadelphia, 2d month 2d, 1832.

The above statement of loss is exclusive of the loss of interest. *Upon the same description of goods, imported by us from the same house, in the corresponding period of the year* 1827, *we realized a profit.*

F. & R. THOMPSON.

[This statement is supported by the affidavit of the clerk employed by the Messrs. Thompson.]

The loss on F. & R. Thompson's importations stands thus:

Sterling cost of 9 cases cloths, £1,724 17*s*. 2*d*. or	$7,666 02
Amount of duties paid on same - - -	4,704 40
Exchange, freight, insurance, and shipping charges	1,400 00
Cost of the goods - - - -	$13,770 42
Loss of a merchant's ordinary profit on $13,770 42, estimated at 7½ per cent. is - - - -	$1,062 75
Loss per statement - - - -	833 84
	$1,896 59

The above statement shows that the *loss* only varied a few dollars from the amount of *extra duty* charged upon their goods.

Affidavit from Boston, showing a decline in prices in 1828, *of articles upon which there was increased duty under the tariff act of that year.*

We, the undersigned, being merchants of the city of Boston, do hereby testify and declare, that we have, for many years, been dealers in, and sellers of, cotton, worsted and woollen goods; were large holders of dry goods, of various fabrics, prior to the year 1828, as well as during that year in which the tariff act was passed; dealt freely during that year in flushings or fearnaughts, drab kerseys, broadcloths, woollen paddings, baizes, flannels, worsted, hosiery, blue, mixed, and green plains, blankets, printed calicoes, and most, if not all other articles of cotton, worsted, and woollen manufacture, on which the duty was greatly enhanced by the tariff of 1828. *Upon the passage of said act, many persons supposed that those manufactures on which the duty was increased, would immediately rise in the market, and command prices proportionate to the said increase of duty; and, at the first view of the subject, such, perhaps, would appear as the natural result. Such, however, was* NOT *the effect of the tariff of May*, 1828; *for, instead of advancing, most, if not all, of the principal articles of cotton, worsted and woollen goods (on which the duty was increased) rather declined than improved in price after the passage of the tariff act of May*, 1828, *and would not, in many cases, bring so much in market as they had done the year previous, under the old duty.* And these facts we are prepared fully to establish by full and complete extracts from our books, to which we had reference before expressing ourselves so fully as to the state of the market and the value of goods in 1828. The consequence of this state of things, was a great and heavy loss to such of the undersigned as had ordered goods under the tariff of 1824, but had them arrive under the tariff of 1828, as the increase of duty on many leading articles in the business of the undersigned was raised from 5 to 150 per cent. by the act of 1828, and for which they were unable to indemnify themselves by obtaining an increased price when they made sales of their goods after the passage of the act of May, 1828. The duty, for instance, on a yard of flushing, costing 2*s*. 3*d*. sterling in England, was increased from 18 cents to 21 per yard; on a yard of baize, costing 6*s*.* from 4 cents to 22½ cents;

On a yard of	drab kersey,	costing	1*s*. 11*d*.	from	13 cts.	to	22½ cts.
" "	flannel,	"	1*s*.	"	8	"	17
" "	broadcloths,	"	7*s*.	"	56	*a*	165
" "	padding,	"	10*d*.	"	7½	"	10½

Printed cotton from 7½ to 8½ cents per square yard. Some of these new duties were, in effect, prohibitory, and have since caused a discontinuance of importation of the articles on which the duty was thus increased; but still the undersigned had to receive, in 1828, such articles as they had ordered under the *old duty*, which arrived under the *new*, loaded with the increase of duty, and lost heavily on the sales of them. *The undersigned could not undertake to decide what occasioned the* DECLINE IN PRICES *which occurred in* 1828. It may have arisen from sundry and various causes, *but they are decidedly of opinion, it was not produced by an increased importation*, occasioned by an expectation on the part of the American merchants, that the tariff would pass; on the contrary, they have found no evidence that the importation of those articles in which they deal, were upon an increased scale in that year, or greater, if so great as usual; and they are of opinion that, generally, the passage of that act was a matter of great and sudden surprise to the great body of merchants themselves. The decline in price in 1828 was not peculiar to the articles in which the undersigned deal, but the same occurred in the price of Russian manufactures, of raw wool, and many other, the necessary articles of living. The same is true of molasses, also, the value of which declined very much in the market, although the new duty was greatly increased.

The undersigned could go more into detail to establish the facts they would prove by various other illustrations, did they deem such a course necessary or desirable, but they are of opinion that the evidence already produced on this subject will be deemed sufficient.

For the late firm of WRIGHT, BLAKE & Co.
GRANT & SEAVER,
JER. FITCH & Co.
JOHN H. BRADFORD & Co.
EDWARD CLARKE & Co.
PHINEAS FOSTER,
HENRY GASSETT & Co.
HOMER & DORR,

Boston, Feb. 24, 1832. By George Homer.

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* 6 *shillings?* but so in the official copy; probably *pence*. ED. REG.

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Letter from A. & S. Henry, of Manchester, to Grant & Seaver, of Boston, in reply to Grant & Seaver's letter countermanding their orders for British manufactured goods.

(Per Manchester.)

Manchester, 30*th June*, 1828.

DEAR SIRS: We duly received your esteemed favors of the 23d and 31st ultimo, and in compliance with your desire, we have used every effort in our power, and held out every inducement that could be reasonably proposed, to induce the parties with whom we have made contracts for your woollens, to accept of countermands, but we are sorry to say without the least success, and we shall be compelled to send almost every piece of them.

The fact is, that the manufacturers who had orders for the states, do not know what to do with the goods, for they are only calculated for that particular market, and unsaleable for any other; and whether the parties who gave the orders reside here or be in America, if they are at all responsible houses, their goods, so far as they have been prepared, will be delivered to them by the manufacturers.

We believe that is the case without a single exception, and in truth the equity of the case makes it but reasonable; for the orders that came forward, and which are at best of no great extent, would throw a dead and unsaleable stock upon some houses, which would, perhaps, ruin them, whereas, if distributed amongst the different parties who sent the orders, the inconvenience, or even loss, will not probably be *very serious*.

As to what we are preparing for you, being as we have said, obliged to take them, we have hesitated whether to ship them when ready, or to pack them up and let them lie in Liverpool for your further instructions; but we have finally concluded that the best course will be to ship them at once.

If they lay over they would lose the season, and of course be less valuable to you in the spring; and as to selling them in this country, either now or during the ensuing winter, we are very confident that the loss would not be less than 20 to 25 per cent. at least, exclusive of interest. We can scarcely suppose that in your mode of disposing of your supplies the loss would be so great as upon a sale here; on many articles there will be a positive loss, but still it can be no "break-neck" business.

There is also a chance that congress may remit a part of the high duties on such goods as the importers are *compelled* to take, and no doubt all the merchants will unite in endeavoring to obtain redress.

The law is a monstrous one, and it is difficult to believe it can be permanent. We are extremely sorry that a compliance with your wishes should be impracticable, but we trust you will see that (circumstanced as we are) we are adopting the wisest course in sending you the goods we are compelled to take, rather than keep them here waiting your further instructions.

Believe us truly, dear sirs, your most obedients,

A. & S. HENRY.

Messrs. *Grant & Seaver, Boston.*

Letter from Grant & Seaver to Samuel B. Barrell, esq.

Boston, January 31, 1832.

DEAR SIR—By your letter of ——, we learn that an opinion is entertained by some of the members, that goods imported under the tariff of 1828, were sold at advanced prices in consequence of said tariff, and that the consumers were sufferers instead of the importers.

We have carefully examined our invoices and sales, and now annex particulars of many leading articles of which we were importers to considerable extent, to wit:

Broadcloths—which cost from 9*s*. 6*d*. to 16*s*. sterling per yard: on this article we lost from 15 to 25 per cent. and, in some instances, 35 and 40 per cent. The advance of duty was enormous, in consequence of which we were induced to hold some of the goods for a time in preference to making so heavy a loss; the *result* has been, that we have *now* on hand; a considerable amount of the identical cloths in question, on which we shall lose, including interest, more than 50 per cent.

Cassimeres—The same remarks as those against cloths, will apply to this article, and add, that we received cassimeres charged at 4*s*. 6*d*. which would cost $1 60 per yard under the old tariff, which actually cost us, under the new, $2 12; and we find we sold a part of these goods at $1 50 and $1 55 per yard, in 1828, and finally closed them in February, 1831, at about the same sacrifice, *exclusive* of interest.*

Flannels—We suffered heavily on this article; have *now* on hand flannels charged at 39*s* 6*d*. sterling per piece, which, under the old tariff, would cost $14 04, and under the new $19 25 per piece: these goods are now worth in the market about $12 50.† We, therefore, shall lose, including interest, from 10 to $11 on each piece, *enormous*, say from 3 to $400 on a bale of from 30 to 40 pieces.

Bocking baizes—Charged at 7*d*. sterling per yard, cost formerly 21 cents per yard, and under the present tariff, cost 39 cents per yard. On these goods, our loss was very heavy.

Kerseys—The operation of the tariff is such, that our kerseys which cost 1*s*. 7½*d*. were charged a duty on the 50 cents minimum, and on those which cost 1*s*. 8*d*. were charged with a duty on the 100 minimum; the consequence was that we actually lost on *all* our kerseys; and on those which came under the 100 minimum, our loss was *exceedingly* heavy.

Vestings, cassimere shawls, hosiery, &c. &c.—we also lost money on.

All orders *since* the passage of the tariff, have been given with a view of coming nearly up to, but safely within, the different minimums; for instance, orders for kerseys have been for those which do not exceed 1*s*. 7*d*. sterling, or to come under the 50 cents minimum, and also for a quantity *very much better*, to come up to the 100 minimum; the same case is also observed in ordering cloths, cassimeres, vestings, shawls, &c. &c.

"The fact is, our *losses* were heavy on our importation for the autumn of 1828, instead of making our usual profit of 12½ or 15 per cent. Under these circumstances, we feel that *importers*, and *not consumers*, are entitled to the full allowance of the difference between the established duties at the time the orders were *given*, and those which were charged on the goods at the time of their *arrival;* and that we should, in justice, also receive interest on the same up to the time of payment of such difference."

We have not, usually, been in the practice of selling goods at auction, but in the fall of 1828, and spring of 1829, finding it impossible to dispose of our tariff goods at private sale, were induced to offer a part of our importation of 1828, at Whitewell, Bond & Co's public sales, and we herewith enclose to you their affidavit respecting such sales; and, also, affidavits of our clerk: can likewise furnish affidavits of commission merchants of New York, if necessary, as we shipped a few goods to that market, but were reshipped, in consequence of being worth less there than in Boston. Respectfully, your obedient servants,

GRANT & SEAVER.

Sam'l B. Barrell, esq.

*These cassimeres were sold for less than they *cost*, under the old tariff! ED. REG.

†That is—$1 54 less than their cost under the old tariff! ED. REG.

BANKING!

The following has been published as the *true* "democratic" plan of operations—when the bank of the United States shall wind up its affairs.

A substitute for each state, instead of a branch of the United States bank—increasing the capital of each state from one to ten millions, (to be owned and managed by the citizens of each state.)

New Orleans has on this plan - - - - -	$8,000,000
with the accumulation of several millions more.	
Alabama - - - - - - - - - -	1,000,000
and will increase it this year to 4 or 5 millions	4,000,000
Mississippi - - - - - - - - -	1,000,000
and will increase it all the state requires -	5,000,000
Tennessee with branches - - - - -	4,000,000
Indiana will establish this season with 1 to 2 millions	2,000,000
Ohio ought to establish with branches - -	10,000,000
Kentucky 5 to 6 millions - - - - - -	5,000,000
Illinois in due time - - - - - - - -	1,000,000
Missouri - - - - - - - - - -	2,000,000
Virginia - - - - - - - - - -	5,000,000
New York (in one bank in New York) - -	10,000 000
Pennsylvania (in 1 or 2 banks) - - - - -	10,000 000
Maryland (in one bank) - - - - - -	4,000,000
North Carolina - - - - - - - -	2,000,000
South Carolina, if they can sell their bonds - -	2,000,000
Georgia, " " -	2,000,000
New Jersey - - - - - - - - -	1,000,000
	$79,000,000

Other states to be added.

Five per cent. stock of all the states having 20 to 30 years to run will bring par, and many a considerable premium.

The plan the same as the Union bank of New Orleans. See their charter.

With this project perfected how great would be the "division of the spoils" in presidentships, cashierships, directorships, clerkships, and all sorts of agencies—and the dealings in the stocks would employ a whole regiment of lazy sharpers, in New York only, and support 5 or 6,000 persons, doing nothing to add one cent to the wealth of the United States, or comfort of the people.

BOWDOIN COLLEGE.

The Boston Daily Advertiser, giving, *in extenso*, the long and learned opinion of Mr. Justice Story, in the case of this college, has also the following summary, which it may be useful to insert, as shewing the point decided.

Case of Allen vs. McKean. We publish to-day the opinion of judge Story, in the well known and important case of the president of Bowdoin college, against the treasurer of that institution, for the salary and perquisites of his office, which he claims to hold notwithstanding the provisions of an act of the legislature of Maine, passed on the 31st March, 1831, by which he was ejected. That act ordained that no person should hold the office of president in any college in Maine, beyond the following commencement, unless he should be re-elected by the boards of trustees and overseers; and that any person elected to such office should be liable to removal at the pleasure of these boards. This was acquiesced in by the two boards, who proceeded at their meeting about the time of the commencement of 1831, to elect a president; but no person received a majority

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of the votes, and the institution has remained ever since without an acknowledged president. The questions presented in the case were, 1. Whether the action is maintainable against the defendant, as treasurer, supposing the plaintiff to be rightfully in office. 2. Whether the plaintiff, notwithstanding the act already mentioned, and the proceedings thereupon, is rightfully in office, so that he is entitled to recover the amount of his salary and perquisites, or either, against the college. The last of these questions is obviously the most material one; and the learned judge proceeds to discuss it at length: After a full statement of the provisions of the charter, and the various acts of the legislatures of Massachusetts and Maine, in relation to the subject, he lays down the principle, that the college is a private and not a public corporation, and proceeds to show, by a course of reasoning, of which we will not impair the effect by an attempt to give a cursory outline of it, that the act of the legislature of Maine is unconstitutional and void, and in addition to this, that president Allen is in office under a contract with the boards, which it is beyond the power of the legislature to impair. On this question therefore, the opinion of the court is expressed in favor of the plaintiff; and it is expressed with equal clearness in his favor on the other.

COMMODORE BAINBRIDGE.

This accomplished and gallant officer died at Philadelphia on Saturday last, and was interred on Monday evening with military and civic honors. We subjoin the following just tribute to his memory, which we copy from the National Intelligencer.

The last Philadelphia papers bring the sad intelligence of the death of the upright, honorable and chivalrous officer, commodore WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, of the navy of the United States. For several years past afflicted by a lingering disease, the news of his death has caused more pain than surprise. We had been prepared for it, indeed, by the accounts of the state of health in which he had returned from the eastern states to Philadelphia, with the obvious desire to breathe his last in that city. We may be permitted, however, yet to express our sorrow for an event which has deprived the country of one of its best citizens, and the naval service of one of its brightest ornaments.

Commodore Bainbridge was in his sixtieth year, and might have been spared to us for many years to come, but for distressing complaints contracted in the service, which finally terminated his valuable life. He was a native of Princeton, in New Jersey, and was born on the 7th day of May, 1774. At an early age he was apprenticed to the sea service, and behaved so well that he rose to the command of a merchant ship at nineteen years of age. From that time (1793) to 1798, he commanded merchant ships in the trade from Philadelphia to Europe; during which period, in the small ship Hope, with four small carriage guns and nine men, he had an engagement with a British schooner of 8 guns and 35 men, commanded by a sailing master in the navy, and compelled her to strike her colors, though, the two countries not being at war, he could not take possession of her. In July, 1798, he unexpectedly, and without any application on his part, received from the executive an offer of command in the rank of lieutenant in the navy. We shall not pretend to recapitulate his subsequent services. His capture, by the grounding of the frigate Philadelphia, under his command, in the harbor of Tripoli, his long imprisonment, his fortitude and courage under it, are matter of history, and need not be here dwelt upon. Let one anecdote suffice as illustrative of the character of the deceased hero: whilst he was in captivity, and the American general Eaton was advancing upon Tripoli, the pacha sent word to capt. Bainbridge, in no doubtful terms, that he had the means, which in case of extremity he should use, of injuring the Americans in the most tender point, by putting his prisoners to death, &c.—thus hoping to intimidate the captain, and induce him to write either to the commodore or to Mr. Eaton. Capt. Bainbridge's reply was, that he and his officers were in the power of the pacha, and that he might do with them as he pleased; that the United States had many other officers and seamen, and that, consequently, they should be no loss to the country. It may readily be conceived that, after this reply, he was importuned no further.

The event of his life, however, which has most familiarized our readers to his name, was his gallant achievement of the capture of the frigate Java, on the 29th December, 1812, being the third of those victories which established the character of the American navy. The action was a severe one, and among our wounded was the commodore himself. The generosity of the victor to the vanquished covered him with as much glory as his valor in battle; and for his honorable courtesy on that occasion the gratitude of the prisoners was expressed in the most feeling manner.

Since the conclusion of the war, commodore B. had commanded with great reputation and popularity at several naval stations, and for several years filled the situation of a commissioner of the navy board. Every where beloved and esteemed, he was no less so here than elsewhere. He commanded the respect and esteem of all who knew him, and formed friendships which nothing but relentless death could have severed.

The name of BAINBRIDGE, now added to those of DECATUR, PERRY and MACDONOUGH, will long be held in grateful and affectionate remembrance, not merely by their surviving associates in the perils and glories of the service which they adorned and elevated, but by the whole country, of which they were true citizens and faithful servants.

The following order, on the receipt of the melancholy intelligence at Washington, was issued by the navy department.

GENERAL NAVAL ORDER.

As a mark of respect to the memory of commodore WILLIAM BAINBRIDGE, who died at Philadelphia on the 27th instant, the flags of the navy yards, stations, and vessels of the United States navy are to be hoisted half mast—and thirteen minute guns fired at noon on the day after the receipt of the order.

Officers of the navy and marine corps are to wear crape for thirty days. LEVI WOODBURY.

Navy department, 29th July, 1833.

MR. EDWARD EVERETT.

The subjoined letter was written in answer to inquiries proposed by the anti-masonic committee of Middlesex county, Mass. through their secretary, Herman Atwell, esq. and is interpreted as identifying the political interest of the writer with the cause of anti-masonry.

Charlestown, Mass. 29th June, 1833.

MY DEAR SIR—I have your favor of the 27th instant, addressed to me on behalf of the anti-masonic committee of the county of Middlesex, in which you request an expression of my views and opinions, relative to the institution of free masonry, and tendency of secret societies generally.

My public engagements, as you are probably aware, are of such a nature, as to make it impossible for me to attempt a detailed exposition of my views on this subject during the present week. Nor is this perhaps necessary. I notice in your letter that you quote one or two sentences from the letter of Mr. Wirt, of the 28th September, 1831, as containing the principles of the "large and respectable portion of my fellow citizens and constituents," on whose behalf you address me. In the correctness of those principles I fully concur. "*The supremacy of the laws*" is the fundamental principle of civil society. "The allegiance due to the country is the highest human obligation" of all men, who enter into civil society; and I conceive the institution of free masonry to be at war with both these principles.

With respect to this institution, I came to the conclusion, and expressed it repeatedly in public, several years before the present controversy arose, that its pretentions to antiquity were unfounded. It is probably the growth of the last century and a half. It has frequently been admitted to me by respectable members of the society, that it is useless; and that as such it had better be abolished. Its only avowed objects—charity and knowledge—can be much better promoted by public associations. If it be useless, it must be worse than useless, because it occasions a waste of all the time, attention and money—necessary to keep up its organization. The titular and ceremonial parts of it, as displayed before the public, appear to me strangely at variance with good taste, particularly in a republican community.

But the great objections to the institution lie much deeper. All secret societies are dangerous in proportion to the extent of their organization and the number of their members. A secret society, so widely diffused and connected as this, puts a vast power, capable of the most dangerous abuse, into hands irresponsible to the public. The secret ceremonies and rites as they have been disclosed, appear to me on many grounds, highly objectionable; and the oaths and obligations are open to the most weighty exceptions, on the score of religion, morals, and good sense. I am aware that some of these oaths must have been taken, by many great and good men. That does not alter their character. And as I cannot believe, that they could have stood a day before the face of public sentiment, had they been openly administered and received, it is not the least objection to the institution, that as a secret society, whose rites and ceremonies must be substantially unknown before hand, great and good men have been surprised into giving it a seeming sanction.

The force of these objections is immeasurably increased by the fact, that within a few years, the institution has been actually made the instrument of the greatest (the greatest because irreparable) evil, which can be inflicted on society, the destruction of the life of a citizen; followed up by systematic and successful attempts to screen the murderers, in defiance of the most rigorous efforts, on the part of the tribunals, *to bring them to justice.*

It is unnecessary to say, that I speak of the tendency of the institution, as evinced in cases that have occurred, and consequently may occur again, and not of a necessary effect in all cases. When I reflect that Warren and Washington, among the dead, and Marshall, among the living, and numbers of pious, virtuous and honorable men, in the community around us, (some of whom I have the happiness to count among my personal friends) are members of the institution, I cordially adopt the sentiment of Mr. Wirt, in reference to the same point, that "both justice and prudence demand discrimination," and that it would be "an unjust proscription to involve innocence with guilt and treason."

Such are my views of the subject, very hastily expressed—which, in compliance with your request, you have my permission to make public. I am aware, from some little experience, that this may expose me to obloquy, which I would rather avoid. But if a man cannot safely venture on the expression of sentiments like the foregoing, it is idle to boast of the liberty of speech and the press. I am, dear sir, respectfully and faithfully yours, EDWARD EVERETT.

Mr. Herman Atwell.

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MR. GRUNDY'S ORTHODOXY.

Correspondence between Felix Grundy (a senator of the U. S.) and the president of the United States.

Nashville, May 6th, 1833.

Dear sir—I am duly aware of the impropriety, in general, of troubling you upon subjects not connected with your public duties, but in cases, where justice to individuals require it, I rely confidently that you will not withhold any thing within your knowledge which may prevent injustice. I therefore take the liberty of making the following inquiries of you.

1st. Whether you were not intimately acquainted with my conduct in relation to the great questions of *nullification* and *secession* during *the whole of the last session of congress?*

2d. Whether you had not full opportunities not only of knowing my conduct but also my private feelings on those subjects?

3d. Whether any member of congress labored with more zeal and assiduity to put down the doctrines of nullification and secession than I did?

4th. Whether my whole energies were not directed to sustain the administration in the great conflict in which it was compelled to engage on the above objects?

Yours with great respect, FELIX GRUNDY.

Gen. Jackson, president of U. S.

—

Washington, May 19, 1833.

My dear sir—Your letter of the 6th May, with its enclosure, has been received. I am in some doubt whether I should reply to your interrogatories, as any answer I can give may not protect me from the charge of interfering in the choice of a senator soon to be made by the legislature of Tennessee. But the fear of this imputation ought not to prevent an answer so far as my knowledge of the relation in which you stand to the question proposed, may be necessary to do you justice; under this obligation, therefore, I feel at liberty to repeat now, what I have often said before in conversation, that your conduct during the last session of congress, in opposition to the absurd and wicked doctrines of nullification and secession, was highly useful and energetic; and throughout, as far as I could judge from your votes and conversation, no one could have manifested a greater zeal to give effect to the measures of the administration.

In stating thus generally my opinion of your conduct in the senate on the subjects alluded to, I trust no one will infer that I have any other object in view, but that of satisfying you, that I am incapable of doing you injustice; with the choice which the legislature are called upon to make, I can have nothing to do. Believe me very sincerely, your obedient servant,

ANDREW JACKSON.

Hon. *Felix Grundy.*

NULLIFICATION—AND SO FORTH!

From the Richmond Whig, July 12.

Gen. *Hamilton*, of South Carolina, being invited to the same fourth of July celebration which Mr. *Calhoun* was prevented from attending, was also forced to decline from the state of his health, but transmitted in lieu, the following letter.

Pendleton, July 4th 1833.

Gentlemen—I cherished the hope until a late hour this morning, that my health would permit my being with you to-day, and that I might in person return you my sincere thanks for the very flattering and friendly invitation you have given me to unite with a large and respectable number of the citizens of Anderson, in the celebration of the anniversary of American independence; but being compelled to leave this for Charleston in the course of two or three days, I do not deem it prudent to put my convalescence to any previous trial by injudicious fatigue or exposure. I am therefore constrained to express my great regret that I am unable to accept an invitation thus kindly tendered. It might, under ordinary circumstances, be proper to conclude this communication with this apology, but the occasion itself, the deeply interesting crisis through which our state has just passed, and the relation I have borne to the latter, will, I am in hopes, excuse the few remarks with which I propose to trouble you. You will find in the sequel, that my purpose is not to indulge in a fruitless metaphysical discussion, but to discharge a more grateful, though mournful and affectionate office.

The celebration of the anniversary of the independence declared by the old thirteen free, sovereign and independent states, before even their confederation in 1778, cannot fail to produce a salutary moral influence, if regarded with a just estimate of the lesson this great event inculcates. If, for example, it invigorates a love for liberty itself, a just sensibility to every thing that looks like tyranny and oppression, and nourishes also attachment to the sovereignty of these states, under an abiding conviction that, as the great struggle for independence was waged and consummated by each of them, in its sovereign capacity, however conjointly they may have acted, furnishing, as it does, a type of their present relation towards each other, exercising again conjointly a sovereignty which flows from each, and by which the agent created by this sovereignty is responsible to each and all, it cannot fail in its lofty and cheering associations to make us better men and better trustees of that freedom which has been confided to our care.

But if, on the other hand, we set up false idols, and worship in a stupid spirit of bigotry—the mere effigy for the divinity itself—if, under the name of union, the substantial essence of liberty is to be lost sight of, and the very term itself is to be employed not only as a cloak for fraud, violence and injustice, but for the basest servility and man worship, we shall have learnt as little from our fathers as from the august moral which the day itself teaches, and find that we have approached not much nearer in our adoration of the real objects of the union, than the Egyptian did to his God in worshipping a crocodile.

Since our last anniversary, our state has passed through a severe trial. I thank God she did not falter. If our victory is not as complete as we could have desired, or as the justice of our cause would have justified, we have not, at least, ourselves to reproach. It is enough that substantial interests were secured, and, amidst almost unexampled difficulties, the point of honor was preserved by the single and unassisted efforts of our party. If we had been united at home, and if, after South Carolina had avowed in the face of the world her ultimatum, all her children had gathered around her in filial obedience and devotion, Lacedemon, at no period of the history of Greece, would have presented a more triumphantly glorious attitude, than this state would have done, small as she is in population and territorial extent. We should have had, not a bill of compromise, but a bill of plenary repeal and pacification.

The intestine dissensions which prevented such a consummation, are to be deeply lamented. But do not let us despond. Let us hold to the faith that is in us. Let us pause, gather strength, abstain from any unnecessary agitation of the public mind, keep our lamps burning and our ranks firm and unbroken. The eternal truths which lie at the foundation of our principles, must go on, waxing stronger and stronger, until the plantation states shall exhibit to the world the seemingly extraordinary paradox which antiquity has before revealed, that slave holders themselves are the most vigilant guardians of the civil and political liberties of their country. Depend upon it, the day is not far distant when all our resources must be brought again into action. Our antagonist "is scotched not killed."

Whilst we thus guard the sanctuary of our principles, let us always remember with grateful affection, when the hand of death comes among us, who have worshipped at our altars. The javlin of the destroyer has brought down to the cold chambers of death, within the short space of a few weeks, two of our strong men, whom at this moment we could least have spared. Of him, who has found his last resting place within the bosom of his and our own mother land, I shall not now speak. This proud, yet painful office will devolve upon me elsewhere and at another time. But of him, whose grave is now turned to the last rays of that setting sun "whose broad disk he is never destined again to see burnishing in its declining beams—the blue hills of his own Virginia," I desire, in the fulness of my heart, to say one word.

John Randolph has left us at a moment when he was prepared to have served us most. If God had seen fit to have permitted him to have taken his seat in the next congress of the United States, and to have allowed him to enjoy even a temporary respite from his almost unrelenting disease, no period of his eventful life, (brilliant as it was), could have been contrasted with the splendor of those closing efforts, which I know it was his design to have made for the liberties of our country, or, if this failed, of rousing his own Virginia from her slumber, and rekindling the long extinguished fires on her watch towers. Existing, as there was, between us, almost an hereditary friendship, during the whole progress of our struggle, I was in constant correspondence with this highly gifted and most extraordinary man. Whatever errors he may sometimes have supposed we had committed, from too much ardor in a good cause, he never faltered for one moment in the strong and affectionate interest he took in our fate and the success of our cause, or in the deep indignation which he expressed at the atrocious despotism of the proclamation, or the time serving profligacy of some of its supporters. In one of his letters, he remarked to me, "if I cannot be booted and mounted for the combat in your approaching conflict, I will at least be borne, like Muley Moluc, in a litter, to the field of battle, and die in your ranks."

I had designed to have sent you a letter which he wrote me a few hours after the president's proclamation had reached him, when he was stretched on what was almost his last bed of sickness, but, on more mature reflection, I have deemed it advisable to consult a mutual friend both of the deceased and myself, in Virginia, as to such parts of our correspondence as it might be proper to be made public, before any of his letters appeared. The letter, however, to which I allude, shall see the light. When it does, I promise you that Andrew Jackson, esq. will not have skin enough left upon his back to determine the color of his epidermis.

To have lost at this exigent moment one who, with such rare and extraordinary endowments for the crisis, possessed and exercised such a spell like influence over public opinion in his own state, is a calamity that can only be contemplated with composure when we reflect that death came at last, to release this bright emanation of the ethereal spirit, from a broken tenement, long suffering, sinking and decaying from almost the first dawn to the last vestiges of life. Peace to his manes. The south never had, never can have, a more glorious, gallant, and highly gifted champion—one who was emphatically an honest man—one who knew no fear in the cause of truth, and stood forth in her defence in invincible armor, brandishing his burnished lance in the light of heaven, and reflecting high in its bright concave the beams that glistened on its polished shaft. It was

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thus accoutred that he publicly stood forth before the world as the champion of the liberties of his country.

It will be the more pleasing, if less useful, province of the faithful biographer likewise to bring us in closer communion with the thousand virtues which endeared him to those who, knowing him best, invariably loved him most. To reveal to us his gushing sensibility, his inbred tenderness of heart, his romantic devotion to the duties and offices of friendship, his parental kindness to his slaves and dependents, whom he seemed, from the very humbleness of their allotment, to regard as his children, and withal, if the lambent beam of the evening lightning can be caught, the wit which sparkled in never ending flashes from his lips.

Let us then offer a libation to his spirit. I give you—

The memory of John Randolph, of Roanoke—In guarding the ashes of her highly gifted son, let Virginia remember his prophetic warnings, and be prepared to stand, where he always stood, in the trenches of the third parallel, in defence of the constitution and the liberty of his country.

I remain, gentlemen, with sincere respect, your friend and fellow citizen, JAS. HAMILTON, jr.

To George Rankin, esq. and other members of the committee.

However unhappily for his country, we believe that John Randolph, for his own fame, could not have died at a happier period. The deep and unaffected apprehensions for the liberties of the country, with which the despotic principles of the proclamation, and their universal acceptation north of the Potomac, have inspired all who believe those liberties to depend upon the strict interpretation of the constitution, and the sanguine calculations made on the exertions and great abilities of Mr. Randolph, to procure a reversal of the fatal dogmas of the proclamation, have caused his untimely fate to be lamented with a liveliness and universality of patriotic sorrow without example. For the illustrious men of our land who had descended to the tomb before him, died in the fulness of years, and when their country had reaped a full harvest of their virtues and of their talents; but John Randolph died before he had accomplished the last great service expected from him—which seemed peculiarly reserved for his peculiar powers, and which, we fear, the strength of none living is adequate to achieve.

The reader will look with peculiar interest for that letter of Mr. Randolph to which gov. Hamilton refers, and which he declares it his purpose to publish.

COMMENTS ON THE ABOVE.

From the Globe, July 23.

Great doings at Slab-Town, South Carolina. The nullifiers, it seems, have resolved that SLAB TOWN shall eclipse Colleton, where they began their revolutionary movements. War upon the proclamation—the force bill, and upon the man, who has triumphed by his vetoes, and before the people, *over the American System in all its parts,* is now the order of the day with the nullies, under the lead of Messrs. Calhoun and Hamilton; and at SLAB-TOWN, they have made some terrible *slaps,* indeed, at the president, and all who unite with him in the sentiment, that the union must be preserved. Some sixty or seventy toasts were drunk. Warren R. Davis was the McDuffie of the day. He urged the immediate enforcement of the test oath, to exclude the union men from the rights of citizenship in South Carolina, and but one wish seemed to animate the whole meeting, in which, we are told, *"great unanimity prevailed,"* and that was most frankly avowed in the following toast, viz:

"May those who voted for the bloody bill to coerce South Carolina, a free and sovereign state, into shameful submission, never go down to their graves in peace."

The whole tenor of the proceedings go to show, that the honest gentlemen, who now take the lead in South Carolina, are of opinion that every man who favors the proclamation—the force bill—or, in other words, that all who are opposed to nullification, ought to be *slapt-down,* and not suffered even to *"die in peace."*

That most *disinterested, consistent, unambitious, honest, quiet* politician, John Catiline Calhoun, who sought to *knit* all the powers of government in the hands of the bank—blending it with internal improvements and the tariff—making it the receiver of the imposts and the disburser—with Mr. McDuffie's high toned exposition of federal power, in "ONE OF THE PEOPLE," for its guide—this *strait laced* gentleman could not be present; but he wrote a letter to SLAB TOWN. He is now no longer distressed about the money or the cotton of the south. But LIBERTY, LIBERTY, is lost forever!! He says, *"of all earthly things I place* LIBERTY *in the first rank,"* &c. &c. *"I believe* LIBERTY *to be in imminent danger,"* &c. &c. "The proclamation and message of president Jackson, and the passage of the force bill at the last session, have laid the axe at the root of LIBERTY," &c. &c. *"Unless the people should rise from their lethargy and put them down,* OUR GOVERNMENT WILL SOON BECOME AS DESPOTIC AS ANY ON EARTH"—*"Whether we are to be a* FREE PEOPLE, *depends on the fact, whether these* GLARING AND DANGEROUS ACTS OF USURPATION *on the part of the federal government, are acquiesced in or not." "I willingly surrendered all personal considerations to oppose the approach of* DESPOTISM." "It is not in the power of any single, or few individuals, to preserve LIBERTY." He then closes with a prayer to Providence, to *"watch over us in this* GREAT AND DANGEROUS CRISIS, *and so enlighten the people and inspire their hearts with the love of* THEIR LIBERTY *and country, that they may clearly see the danger,"* &c.

This is the sum and substance of the whole letter—not a word about the tariff—the *unconstitutional protection* of coarse woollens—or cottons—or *cash duties,* in the entire epistle. Free trade itself is forgotten! and nothing is thought of by Mr. Calhoun, but the right of nullification and secession from the union, to secure to the people of the south the "LIBERTY," aye, that is the word—the liberty of making him the dictator—the TEST OATH-MAKER for a fragment of that confederacy, the chief magistracy of which he so long sought, but now despairs of ever attaining.

The knight errant of nullification, general Hamilton, it appears, was on a visit to the metaphysical expounder of the creed, and he, too, wrote a lucubration for SLAB-TOWN, or SLAP DOWN—a name, which seems more apt to the doctrine.

With regard to the union, the crusading general Hamilton says:

If "we set up *false idols,* and worship, in a stupid spirit of bigotry, the mere effigy for the divinity itself—if, *under the name of* UNION, *the substantial essence of* LIBERTY is to be lost sight of, and the very term itself is to be employed not only as a cloak for fraud, violence and injustice, but for the *basest servility and man worship,* we shall have learnt as little from our fathers as from the august moral which the day itself teaches, and find that we have approached not *much nearer in our adoration of the real objects of the union, than the Egyptian did to his God, in worshipping a* CROCODILE."

This is very figurative, and flighty. Brought down to the common level, we suppose it means, that the union is a "mere effigy;" that nullification is *"the substantial essence of liberty;"* that the union is preferred to the right of each state to nullify it, *from spirit of "man-worship,"* or devotion to general Jackson on the part of the people—that general Jackson is "A CROCODILE," and the nation in *"a stupid spirit of bigotry,"* idolize a monster; and for the sake of that monster are induced to feel an affectionate reverence for the institutions he watches over and would preserve. This indeed is a terrible *slap* at the American people and their president.

The general, in his next paragraphs, in effect, tells us that he would have given law to the whole country, by the sword, if his state had been *united!* He likes union on a small scale.

[Here the paragraphs referred to are inserted as they appear in the foregoing letter.]

The meaning of this is a little wrapped up, but as history tells us that Lacedemon, though a slave state, gave laws to all the little states of Greece—so South Carolina, being a little slave-holding state, would have been able, but for dissention, to have conquered by arms the freemen of the other *great* states, and added them, doubtless, to the number of South Carolina slaves. For the present, however, he is satisfied that he saved *"the point of honor."* It is true, with the proclamation before his eyes, he would not *"go his death for his sugar."* He paid the duty; but he lives to fight another day. *"Depend upon it,"* says our *death-doing* general—*"depend upon it, the day is not far distant when all our resources must be brought again into action —our antagonist is scotched, not* KILLED." The next time the nullifiers will give no quarters.

We are then told by general Hamilton, that but for the untimely death of the knight of Roanoke, he would have joined nullification in the crusade against *"the atrocious despotism of the proclamation." In one of his letters,* (says the general,) he remarked to me—

"If I cannot be booted and mounted for the combat in your approaching conflict, I will at least be borne, like Muley Moluc, in a litter to the field of battle, and die in your ranks."

To shew the people of SLAB-TOWN how Mr. Randolph meant to deal with the president, the generalissimo was about to send to them a letter he received from the gentleman before his death; but declining it for the present, he gives the *slap down* people the following account of the matter:

"I had designed to have sent you a letter which he wrote me a few hours after the president's proclamation had reached him, when he was stretched on what was almost his last bed of sickness, but on more mature reflection, I have deemed it advisable to consult a mutual friend both of the deceased and *myself* in Virginia, as to such parts of our correspondence, as it might be proper to make public, before any of his letters appear. THE LETTER, HOWEVER, TO WHICH I ALLUDE, SHALL SEE THE LIGHT. WHEN IT DOES, I PROMISE YOU, THAT ANDREW JACKSON, ESQ. WILL NOT HAVE SKIN ENOUGH LEFT UPON HIS BACK TO DETERMINE THE COLOR OF HIS EPIDERMIS."

To be for one moment serious, we must say, that we do not believe that Mr. Randolph ever wrote such a letter, as is here described. If he did, what must the public think of the pretensions to open, manly candor and sincerity which his friends assert for him? Mr. Randolph wrote to the president the most friendly, nay, the kindest letters. Even after the proclamation appeared, he came to Washington—waited on the president—dined with him, and in his very last interview, evinced the same respectful, friendly regard, which characterised all his previous intercourse and correspondence. How then could Mr. Randolph, if he were an ingenuous, honest man, have harbored in his heart under all these shows of friendship, the malignant, deadly hate, which it is now pretended, characterize his letters to general Hamilton? We hope the general will feel himself called on by what we have said, to produce *his correspondence, his whole correspondence, and nothing but his correspondence.* This is due to the dead and the living.

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